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REACTION TO ANDROPOV INF PROPOSAL DISCUSSED

IZVESTIYA on U.S. Reaction

PM061422 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "The Paramount Question of the Present Time"]

[Text] New York -- Americans, concerned about the fate of peace, have received with interest the statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the Soviet Union's readiness to reach an agreement on the equality of nuclear potentials in Europe regarding both delivery vehicles and warheads, provided that the corresponding British and French armaments are taken into account.

"The new Soviet proposal," Mr Meyerson, executive director of the U.S. Peace Council, stated, "is a genuine attempt to overcome the impasse at the medium-range missile talks. At the same time it is a challenge to the present administration which has failed to advance constructive proposals. Washington is refusing to consider the legitimate interests of the other side and to take the NATO countries' nuclear forces into account. The new Soviet proposal strengthens the positions of the champions of the movement for averting nuclear war not only in the United States but in other countries as well."

Many soberminded Americans approve of the Soviet proposal. "The Soviet Union is doing a great deal to advance the nuclear arms talks," (J. Robbins), an active trade unionist, stated. "Soviet initiatives such as, for instance, the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons have helped many Americans understand what needs to be done to avert a catastrophe."

The new Soviet peace initiative, which takes into account the West's proposals, has coincided with growing concern on the part of a number of legislators with regard to the administration's policy at the nuclear arms talks. C. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, S. Nunn, member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and Senator W. Cohen sent a letter to President R. Reagan a few days ago in which they expressed dissatisfaction with the administration's stance at the Geneva talks. A similar letter was dispatched to the White House by nine members of the House of Representatives.

And what was the administration's reaction to the Soviet proposal? The State Department was the first to comment. Its statement says outright that the United States cannot agree to the demand for parity of nuclear forces between the USSR and NATO countries. The U.S. administration's refusal to take British and French nuclear forces into account was confirmed by C. Weinberger, secretary of defense, at a press conference specially called for this purpose.

A few hours after C. Weinberger's press conference another statement was made. Apparently trying to soften the impression created by the previous statements, President R. Reagan stated that he "will seriously examine" the new Soviet proposal.

There is awareness in the White House that many Americans at present give no credence to the administration's protestations of its "profound desire" for curbing nuclear arms. In order to appease the public they are forced to say that the Soviet proposal will be "seriously studied."

The present administration needs a pretext to prolong the talks on "Euromissiles" as long as possible to meet the deadline set by the Pentagon for the installation of the Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe. One such pretext is the question of the British and French nuclear potential. The administration's reaction to the new Soviet proposal shows once again that the White House is not interested in reducing the nuclear arsenals.

Soltan Assesses Reaction

LD062101 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] The general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Yuriy Andropov, has come out with a new initiative aimed at reaching a mutually acceptable agreement at the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Yuriy Soltan writes:

The Soviet Union has made another effort to lead the talks out of the blind alley. The talks are centered on medium-range delivery vehicles, that is, missiles and planes capable of delivering nuclear charges over a distance of more than 1,000 km. The Soviet Union and NATO have about 1,000 of those weapons each on the European Continent. The Soviet Union has suggested different ways of solving the problem. However, no progress has been made at the talks. The main reason for that is the reluctance of the American side to take into consideration the principle of equality and equal security. What is more, Washington is trying to put the blame on the Soviet Union. It is being charged with allegedly refusing to make any concessions and showing no wish to come to terms.

For instance, it is said that the Soviet Union wants to count only missiles and planes while, they claim, it is necessary to take into account first of all nuclear warheads on them. Well, on that question, too, the Soviet Union has again demonstrated flexibility and the strong desire to reduce the war anger in Europe. Not only in Europe for that matter. The Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, said on 3 May that the Soviet Union is ready to come to terms on parity of nuclear potentials in Europe, in both delivery vehicles and warheads. Taking into account, of course, the corresponding arms of Great Britain and France.

Such an approach would likewise spread to the aircraft of the same class deployed in Europe. So, an approximate parity between the Soviet Union and NATO would be maintained in medium-range nuclear arms delivery vehicles, and in the number of their warheads. And that parity would be on a considerably lower level than today. The implementation of the new Soviet proposal would result in there being considerably less medium-range missiles and their warheads in the European part of the Soviet Union than before 1976, when the Soviet Union did not have any SS-20 missiles.

The first reaction to the Soviet initiative in the NATO capitals has been dual. On the one hand it is assessed favorably; on the other, attempts are made to minimize its importance in every way. President Reagan's answer was very vague when newsmen asked how he viewed the proposal of the Soviet leader. As for the State Department, it said openly that the United States cannot agree to the demand on the parity of the nuclear forces of the Soviet Union and NATO. In other words, it is the principle of equality and equal security that Washington clearly does not seek. So judge for yourself who wants mutually acceptable agreement, and who is undermining the talks and seeking to drag its new weapons into West Europe at all costs.

This is a very responsible moment. You only have to pull the thread to start the ball rolling. Every week and every day lost in obtaining agreement increases the nuclear danger not only in Europe but in the whole world.

'Pressure' on Countries Noted

LD061916 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The United States has already initiated 25 rounds of the arms race. Now the Washington administration has conceived a new round, including an arms race in space.

The progressive press recalls the words of Comrade Andropov to the effect that a program of further increasing U.S. weapons will not force the Soviet Union to make unilateral concessions. The Soviet Union will respond to a challenge from the U.S. side with the deployment of its own appropriate weapons system. The imperialists will never succeed in attaining military superiority. Only the West's military related industries will gain from new rounds in the arms race. Naturally, the military-industrial complex of the NATO countries will endeavor to continue the arms race. However, judging from reports, the broad-based democratic antiwar movement and also representatives of civilian business circles are exerting increasing pressure on their governments with the aim of putting an end to the arbitrary rule of the military related corporations. This partly explains why Washington, Bonn and London declare that they are about to study seriously the latest Soviet foreign policy proposals.

Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, highly praised the Soviet peace initiatives contained in the speech of Comrade Andropov. [shots of Perez de Cuellar during a UN debate and at a press conference] At a press conference, which you can see on your screens, he said that the Soviet proposals address the main task facing mankind, the fight for peace and disarmament.

Vasiliyev Commentary

LD072313 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] The Soviet Union has come out with a new initiative on limiting medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Yuriy Andropov has said that the USSR is prepared to reach an agreement on equal nuclear potential in Europe with NATO both in terms of delivering vehicles and warheads. Now comment by Viktor Vasiliyev:

When the Soviet Union earlier expressed its willingness to reduce the number of its missiles in Europe to the same number of similar missiles deployed by Britain and France, the argument in the West was that these were not equal indicators. The contention was that the threat is posed not by the number of delivery vehicles but by the number of warheads on the missiles and that the Soviet Union would have the advantage in warheads. This was what was supposedly hindering acceptance of the Soviet proposal. Now the Soviet Union has made an important step by removing what is seen in the West as an obstacle. We are now saying that we are ready to have no more missiles or warheads than NATO. Right now NATO has 162 missiles. As for warheads, there are more than 400 on British and French missiles. Yuriy Andropov has said that if Britain and France reduce the number of their warheads on their medium-range missiles then the Soviet Union would do the same. The same approach would apply to the corresponding aircraft deployed in Europe. That would maintain approximate parity between the Soviet Union and NATO both in terms of medium-range nuclear delivery vehicles, that is missiles and aircraft, as well as the number of warheads on them. But the parity would be at a much lower level than at present.

Washington is trying to justify its desire to site in Western Europe new American missiles by claiming that the Soviet Union since 1976 has deployed SS-20's and therefore increased the total number of warheads. But if the new Soviet proposal is accepted there would be much less missiles and warheads in European parts of the Soviet Union than when this country still didn't have the SS-20's. In that case Washington would have no excuse for deploying its own missiles. The substance of Mr Reagan's supposed interim solution is all the more clear in the light of the new Soviet initiative. The American proposal only calls for the Soviet missile reduction, but NATO would be able to build up its missile potential by adding new American Pershings and cruise missiles to the British and French missiles. NATO would continue to have an advantage in medium-range aircraft and so it would have many more delivery vehicles and nuclear warheads than the Soviet Union.

Naturally, the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Treaty Organization cannot agree with such plans for unilateral disarmament that would damage its security. The so-called interim solution as well as the earlier zero option are not aimed at reaching a conclusion at the talks in Geneva but deceiving public opinion. Reagan's proposal is a screen for deploying in Europe new American missiles. The Soviet Union says outright that it would have to take reciprocal action to maintain parity in medium-range nuclear missiles. That is not a threat or a scare tactic but an early warning. The Soviet Union has said more than once that it prefers not to have to take reciprocal measures. It proposes another way: An agreement on the basis of equality and equal security of all sides. This is precisely the purpose of the new proposal on parity both in terms of delivery vehicles and warheads.

Yuriy Andropov has said that whoever says no to our proposal will have to bear a heavy responsibility to the peoples of Europe and the world because every week, ever day that is lost in efforts to reach an agreement only increases the nuclear danger. The Soviet Union has made a significant step to meet the West half way. Now it's up to the United States to answer the new Soviet initiatives.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD081603 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 8 May 83

[Weekly "International Observers Roundtable" program with Konstantin Geyvandov, IZVESTIYA political observer; Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer; and Nikolay Agayants, All-Union Radio commentator]

Socialism, Struggle for Peace

[Text] [Agayants] Hello, comrades. The past week, colored by the red flags of May Day festivities and marked by increased demonstrations by the working people of the capitalist states in support of their rights and by an intensification of the antiwar movement in the world, has been saturated with events of paramount importance. Nevertheless, before speaking of these, I would like, even though it may be a violation of the traditions of our programs, to go on ahead a little and dwell upon that glorious and momentous date, Victory Day.

That victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 is an event of universal historical importance. It brought mankind deliverance from the threat of the brown plague and brought long-awaited freedom to the countries of enslaved Europe. Everywhere, therefore, in large and small towns and villages, fresh flowers will be laid tomorrow at the foot of monuments to the Red Star liberating warrior, as a token of profound gratitude and respect and as a token sincere admiration of the immortal feat of the Soviet people who strangled the hydra of fascism. The victory opened up the way to the construction of a new life for millions of people in the countries of liberated Eastern Europe, and laid the foundation for the creation of our socialist community. The close cooperation of the states belonging to this community, united by a common world outlook and by common aims and ideals in the struggle for peace and socialism has today grown up into a fraternal alliance embodied by the Warsaw Pact organization and by the CEMA. Our community is today a mighty and healthy organism which plays a great and beneficial role in the modern world. The official friendly visit to the Soviet Union and a GDR party and state delegation, which has just ended, the meetings and negotiations held by comrades Andropov and Honecker, and the joint communique summing up his visit, serve as further confirmation of this.

[Geyvandov] The efficacy of socialism's foreign policy and its ability to achieve results depends to a considerable degree, as the experience of more than one decade has shown on the concertedness and cohesion of efforts and measures taken by the countries of the community in international affairs. They have, incidentally, accumulated rich and positive experience in this sphere.

[Agayants] Yes, Konstantin Ivanovich, the coordinated actions of our states in the international arena have enabled responsible and difficult tasks relating to strengthening universal peace and averting nuclear war to be resolved, and continue to do so. Vladimir Ilich Lenin foresaw that socialism, having been turned from a national force into an international one, would be capable, I quote, of exerting a decisive influence on all world policy. This forecast has today become reality. The socialist community is today the chief barrier in the way of the adventurist course being conducted by the imperialist powers and in particular the United States, toward whipping up tension, the arms race and confrontation. Our community has become a powerful stronghold of all peace-loving forces and a mighty factor in strengthening security on earth.

[Kornikov] The peoples are clearly aware that the continuing nuclear arms race is the main danger which threatens peace, and the efforts of our country and of the other socialist states are directed toward halting this baleful process and preventing war. The state of affairs in Europe, where there are more than 30 countries having their own ancient and glorious history, is of key importance for the destiny of the world.

Today, on the eve of Victory Day, it is particularly appropriate to recall that no one is more anxious than the Soviet Union, which suffered more greatly than anyone in World War II, that peace should never again be violated in Europe and that Europe should forever remain a continent of stable peace and peaceful cooperation. We proceed from the standpoint that peace in Europe is our peace, too; and no state does as much to strengthen peace on the continent as our country. A further example of this, the latest example, is the Soviet Union's appeal to states participating in the Madrid meeting, in which our country, guided by the interests of continuing the all-European process begun in Helsinki, of strengthening peace and security and developing cooperation in Europe, and of lessening the military confrontation here, speaks of its readiness to adopt the draft final document of the Madrid meeting in the form in which it was submitted on 15 March by a group of neutral and nonaligned states, even through this draft does not take account of a number of important considerations of the Soviet Union.

Andropov's Arms Proposal

[Geyvandov] The attention of the world public and the press is presently focused, Yuriy Emmanuilovich, on the new Soviet initiatives relating to nuclear arms in Europe. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov declared in his speech on 3 May the Soviet Union's readiness to have not a single missile and not a single aircraft more on the European Continent than the NATO countries have; and stated that we are ready to come to an agreement on equality of nuclear potentials in Europe, in terms of both carriers and warheads, taking into account, of course, the corresponding weapons of Britain and France. If one isolates the basic and chief aspect of the stream of responses to this initiative, one has all grounds for saying that the new Soviet proposals are assessed everywhere as yet another graphic and convincing proof of the USSR's peaceableness and of the consistency and purposefulness of its peaceful and constructive foreign policy, and as evidence of our country's good will and determination to achieve progress at the Geneva negotiations.

[Agayants] Everywhere except in those NATO circles which put their stake on confrontation.

[Kornilov] That is correct. It is acknowledged in Washington, it is true, that the Soviet proposals are important. They speak of the need to study them. At the same time, however, the former American position is affirmed, the essence of which lies in obtaining for the United States military advantage in Europe, at all costs.

[Geyvandov] It seems to me appropriate to mention here that the present Soviet proposals relating to the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe are not the first. Our country has advocated, and continues to do so, that the continent should be wholly rid of nuclear weapons calculated to reach targets in Europe, both medium-range and tactical weapons. The answer we receive is no. The USSR advocates that the number of medium-range weapons would be cut by two-thirds. The answer we receive is no. We say: Let the USSR and the NATO countries be left with 162 missiles each, that is, exactly the number which Britain and France have at present on the NATO side. Such a position, as we have commented already, is assessed everywhere, and rightly, as evidence of the good will of the USSR. We shall see, of course, what sort of answer Washington gives to this initiative. It does seem, however, that certain circles in the Unites States, even today, have no intention of abandoning their militaristic, clearly unrealistic conceptions and do not wish to handle the issue on the foundation of the basic principle of equality and equal security of the sides. The question naturally arises, therefore: What are they really after?

[Kornilov] It is, in my opinion, essentially a matter of the political concept with which Washington has armed itself, of the political goals which the United States, hanging on to its calculations that it will succeed in rerunning history and in squeezing out socialism, wants to achieve through the negotiations -- or more correctly, under cover of these negotiations, while in fact virtually sabotaging them.

Washington's entire line demonstrates that the Reagan team, even though the members of the team are not averse to trying to make themselves out now and then to be some sort of peace-makers, in reality advocates not reduction but, on the contrary, an increase in the level of military confrontation and, as the saying goes, by hook or by crook, if not by means of the zero option then by means of the interim option, getting their own way, breaking up the military strategy balance which has been established in Europe and the world, attaining military superiority, and subjecting the course of world events to its will. Such a goal is absolutely illusory and unattainable, for the USSR -- and no one should have any doubts whatsoever about this -- will always be able to answer effectively and in good time to any additional threat. Such attempts, however, represent a great and serious danger, for they do nothing other than incite the world to another spiral in the arms race, which is already literally sweeping over the planet.

What can be said of such a position? Only one thing comes to mind: Whoever reiterates no in response to proposals relating to curbing the arms race, assumes the burden of responsibility before the peoples of Europe and the world, for the reserve of time left for solving the problems of disarmament is limited and becoming increasingly short. In the conditions of rapid improvement of military technology, the arms race threatens to get out of control; every week and every day lost in attaining agreement increases the nuclear danger.

[Agayants] The negative position held so far by Washington, at least on the issue of nuclear weapons in Europe, is not an isolated instance. It is a reflection and expression of the global foreign policy course of the present American Administration, which regards force, the nuclear baton, as almost the sole lever and method of conducting international affairs, and aims to play the role of a singular sort of guarantor and defender of the international system of exploitation and oppression. It is well known that Washington declares pretty well the whole world to be the sphere of vital U.S. interests. Here is some data that is less well known: According to the American research organization, the Center for Defense Information, there are, at the present time, about 40 armed conflicts going on in various parts of the world, and the United States is directly involved in the majority of them.

[Geyvandov] Let us recall the undeclared war that the U.S. has unleashed, and is waging, against sovereign Afghanistan. And what about the events in Nicaragua?

[Kornilov] Yes, those events are today arousing ever-greater alarm and indignation on the part of the international public. And it is natural that it should be so, since it is now obvious to everyone that the CIA and the United States are pressing on with the creation of a new front of aggression on the southern border of Nicaragua, and coordinating the criminal actions of the counterrevolutionary mercenaries based in Honduras and Costa Rica. And the significant point is that whereas quite recently Washington was trying to cover up its intervention against a sovereign country by declaring that the United States was in no way aiming to overthrow the Sandinista government, and trying to represent their plotting against that government as actions merely directed toward halting the flow of arms from Nicaragua to El Salvador, the U.S. President, Reagan, himself admitted at a recent press conference that his administration is giving direct aid to the counterrevolutionary gangs that are endeavoring to bring down the people's Sandinista government of Nicaragua.

U.S. Shuttle Diplomacy

[Agayants] The present U.S. Administration, as you know, has begun another round of its so-called shuttle diplomacy in the Near East. What, in your view, Konstantin Ivanovich, are the principle aims of the current mission of the U.S. secretary of state, Shultz?

[Geyvandov] In each round of that U.S. shuttle diplomacy, the names of the Arab countries change. Only one quantity, Israel, remains in every case the same; and this is no accident, since the United States and Israel are strategic allies, as President Reagan is so fond of constantly reiterating. The object of each round of shuttle diplomacy is to promote the implementation of U.S. military-political plans in the Near East, which are, it goes without saying, closely bound up with the interests of Tel Aviv. Secretary of State Shultz' present trip is no exception in this respect. Put briefly, its purpose is to impose on Lebanon a peace on Israel's terms, shake Syria's determination to resist the threats of Israel and the intrigues of the United States, and, ultimately, to try to reanimate the notorious Reagan plan and force the Arabs to accept it as a Near East settlement.

[Kornilov] As for the mediation of the United States in foisting peace on Israel's terms on Lebanon, I remember that as long ago as 7 June 1982, immediately after the beginning of the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 509, which contained the demand that all Israeli forces should withdraw from Lebanon at once and unconditionally. All the member states of the Council then voted for the resolution.

[Geyvandov] That's the whole point. At that time, the U.S. Administration, in a situation where literally the whole world was gripped by indignation and anger, did not dare oppose the adoption of that document by making use, as usual in such cases, of its right of veto. But even then, the hypocrisy of the U.S. representative's position was a secret to no one, since immediately after the vote, to oblige Tel Aviv, he made an attempt to revise the resolution. After that, I don't think anyone is surprised by the fact that, to this day, almost a year after the beginning of the aggression, the Israeli forces continue to occupy a considerable part of Lebanon, turning that territory, with the help of the United States, into a bridgehead for new military adventures against the neighboring Arab states.

[Agayants] I was just about to ask you this question, Konstantin Ivanovich: Is there still a threat of new Israeli aggression against Syria, this having been the subject of a special statement by the Soviet Government on 30 March?

[Geyvandov] Yes. It seems to me that the threat not only remains, but is increasing. The build-up of Israeli military strength in the Al-Biqa' Valley in eastern Lebanon is continuing. In the last few days, reports have started to come in of sporadic military provocations by the Tel Aviv military against the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peace force in Lebanon. It has even been asserted by the Syrian press that the arrival in the region of Secretary of State Shultz is connected with the plans for an Israeli aggression against Syria being settled in detail and finally approved by the United States. At all events, we know that one of the main items on the agenda of the U.S. secretary of state is to agree on American-Israeli plans and coordinate actions in the Near East. And, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES military commentator Drew Middleton, by no means the least of the matters being discussed in the course of the talks is the still more effective strategic cooperation regarding which an agreement was signed by the two countries as long ago as 1981.

[Kornilov] You mentioned the Reagan plan. There exists an almost unanimous opinion that, following the refusal of the PLO and Jordan to hold talks on the basis of that plan, it is dead. After all, the plan has, indeed, nothing to do with the question of a just Near East settlement, since it ignores the main problems: the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and the creation of an independent state. It passes over in silence the question of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories.

[Geyvandov] That's right. And its not for nothing, as you remember, that I spoke of reanimation -- reanimation with the help of the so-called friends of the United States in the Arab world, while continuing to ignore the realities that have taken shape and exist in the Near East today.

Some of those realities were discussed by King Husayn of Jordan in a recent interview with the Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR, in which he sharply criticized the United States for refusing to hold a dialogue with the PLO, and for failing to carry out the undertakings given to the Arab states, above all to Lebanon, concerning the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Lebanese territories. On the question of a Near East settlement, the Jordanian monarch emphasized that one of the most serious obstacles in the way of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Near East is the absence of a Soviet representative among the participants of the talks on this problem.

[Kornilov] Well, if one were to subsume that has been said so far at our roundtable today under some sort of common denominator, it must be noted that, in the activity of the Washington administration, the following tendencies are today quite clearly discernible: By whatever means, by any methods, whether it be the shipping up of military psychosis around a nonexistent Soviet threat, or the inflaming of spy mania, or the exacerbation of the situation in various parts of the world, or attempts to disrupt normal commercial and economic relations between East and West, and so on and so forth; by hook and by crook, wherever it possibly can, it seeks to increase tension to the maximum on the theory that it is precisely in an atmosphere of tension, in an atmosphere of distrust, suspicion, and enmity that is being artifically stirred up among countries and peoples, that it will be easiest to push through its dangerous militarist plans in Western Europe.

Nonaligned Movement Summit Reviewed

[Geyvandov] Incidentally, comrades, the festival of victory over German fascism that will be celebrated tomorrow has a direct connection with the emergence of one of the most major phenomena of postwar history, the Nonaligned Movement.

[Agayants] Indeed. The Nonaligned Movement emerged as a result of the collapse of the colonial system after the World War II. If I'm not mistaken, the first conference of leaders of the nonaligned states was held in Belgrade in 1961. They were, in the main, countries that had recently become independent.

[Geyvandov] That's quite correct, Nikolay Ivanovich. And it is from this category of countries, the developing countries, as they're now customarily called, that the movement's increasing membership has since been drawn. It is this fact that has determined the political character of the Nonaligned Movement, with its anti-imperialist and antimilitary orientation. As for the numerical growth of the movement, here are some figures: At the first conference, in Belgrade, 25 countries were represented; at the seventh conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries, held in Delhi in March of this year, there were no less than 101 states, representing more than 1 and 1/2 billion of the world's population.

Both during and after the conference, I had the opportunity to talk with the representatives of various delegations, and all of them agreed that the work of the Delhi forum, and its results, confirmed the loyalty of the Nonaligned Movement to its fundamental principles, namely, the struggle against the threat of nuclear disaster, for peace and the security of the peoples, for freedom and independence, and for democracy and socioeconomic progress, a struggle that is, in its nature, markedly anti-imperialist, anticolonial and antiracist. The conference participants adopted three basic documents: the political and the economic declarations and the Delhi appeal. The resolve to fight for the implementation of these aims runs through them like a red thread. One can note with satisfaction that the position of the participants in the Delhi forum on questions of war and peace is very close to the initiatives and proposals that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have put forward and for which they are actively fighting. At the Delhi conference there was the warmest support for the heroic struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and the peoples of Namibia and South Africa against imperialism, racism and Zionism. Important decisions

were made on economic questions. In a word, Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, had every ground for stating that the conference was successful. The calculations of those who had predicted the disintegration of the Nonaligned Movement were not justified.

[Kornilov] As far as is known, the forces of imperialism, with the United States at their head, did not merely predict this but made active efforts to have these prophecies come true. Could you recall some concrete facts about this, Konstantin Ivanovich?

[Geyvandov] A group of American masters of subversive affairs arrived in Delhi under the guise of diplomats. They actively worked on delegates to the conference and tried to use the heterogeneous character of the movement to emasculate the anti-imperialist content of the documents adopted in Delhi. Nothing came of this, as we know. As the London FINANCIAL TIMES caluclated, the Delhi documents subjected U.S. policy to open criticism 20 times and to indirect criticism 10 times.

[Kornilov] Characteristic figures. Evidently, this explains the fact that the U.S. State Department issued a malicious statement on the results of the Delhi forum's work.

[Geyvandov] It has to be said that things are not just confined to statements. I remember that during the days the Delhi forum was at work the delegates at the conference were literally shocked by the abuse and the threats President Reagan uttered in Washington against a number of nonaligned countries in Central America and the Caribbean Basin. Now, following the armed intervention against Nicaragua, we know that these were not empty threats. As was shown by Reagan's speech to the joint session of Congress at the end of April, the U.S. Administration intends to continue destabilizing of this and of other nonaligned states in the region despite the world public's protests and indignation. Moreoever, even earlier -- at the beginning of this year -- the so-called program of democracy and public diplomacy was adopted in the United States. One of its basic aims amounts to an attempt to introduce a split into the Nonaligned Movement, undermine it from within, make it weak and helpless and adapt it to the needs of Washington's policy -- and to do this by all possible means.

[Aganyants] Returning to the Soviet Union's latest peace initiatives, I should like to note that the international public's reaction to these initiatives is reflected in the striving of people of good will -- the number of whom is growing in the world -- to oppose Washington's militarist course of and intensify the antiwar movement. Foreign mass media and eminent political and public figures note that the Soviet Union is doing everything necessary to turn the development of events on the international arena in the direction of detente. A passionate call for peace and good sense has again sounded from Moscow, says a report by a BTA correspondent. Moreover, the constructive nature of the latest Soviet peace proposal and its timeliness and clarity are so obvious that bourgeois propaganda has not dared to turn it down out of hand. For the progressive public, which is in favor of not allowing another cycle in the nuclear missile arms race to begin, our peace initiatives have become yet another powerful impulse for stepping up the struggle against militarism and reaction. This is confirmed by the growth of the antiwar movement in the countries of Western Europe and the United States itself.

European Security, Cooperation

It is sufficient to recall that on 7 May a week of action for security and cooperation in Europe began. As is known, this is being held within the framework of the world campaign for disarmament announced by the United Nations.

Public meeting devoted to the start of the week of action for security and cooperation in Europe was held in Moscow on 7 May. You, Yuriy Emmanuilovich, are a member of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation: Tell us about this in greater detail.

[Kornilov] Yes, our committee was one of the initiators of the public meeting in connection with the week of action for security and cooperation in Europe. Different people spoke at this meeting: a weaving operative and a poet and a public figure and a scientist. The meaning of all speeches was one of the same: A firm peace must be ensured for Europe and for the whole world. Participants in the meeting addressed a message to the UN secretary general, calling upon the United Nations to take more effective and purposeful action to halt the baleful arms race.

Socialist Community Activities

[Aganyants] The countries of the socialist community -- and the evidence of this is contained in the statistical data for the past 4 months -- are continuing their dynamic development, their advance in fulfillment of their national economic plans. The peoples of the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic are meeting their national holidays with new achievements. Let me recall, comrades, that today is the day of the liberation of the German people from fascism and tomorrow is the day of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist invaders.

As has already been said, a GDR party and state delegation, with Comrade Honecker at it's head, was in the Soviet Union from 3 to 7 May on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and our government. The joint communique that was adopted on the results of this visit, the full text of which is published in today's newspapers, stresses the unswerving resolve of the USSR and the GDR to continue to make their contributions to the cause of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and ensuring the reliable security of the fraternal states which are united by the Warsaw Treaty, which is particularly important in the present tense international situation. The communique notes that together with the other socialist states, our countries will continue to unswervingly implement the Leninist policy of the peoples' peace and security and persistently and energetically fight to curb the arms race.

Tomorrow is a holiday that is shining and sacred for all of us: Victory Day. It is a day that has always served and will continue to serve as a stern reminder for all those who love to play with fire -- a reminder of how military adventures end. If the peoples of Europe have already been living in peace for 38 years, without doubt this is the greatest service of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, which stand guard over the security of the peoples of the globe.

Concluding the broadcasts, on behalf of its participants permit me, comrades, to congratulate you on this wonderful holiday and wish you all the very best in new labor successes for our homeland's well being and great happiness in your personal life. Thank you for your attention. Good-bye.

USSR ISSUES 'APPEAL' TO CSCE PARTICIPANTS

PM062238 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 83 p 1

["Appeal by the Soviet Union to the States Taking Part in the Madrid Meeting"]

[Text] The Madrid meeting of representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is an important element of the all-European process initiated in Helsinki, has been going on excessively long.

The proceedings of the meeting have demonstrated that by now the positions of all the participating states have been defined with utmost clarity and that possibilities for further productive talks have virtually been exhausted.

On 15 March this year a group of neutral and nonaligned states participating in the meeting made an initiative aimed at an early achievement of the final agreement and the successful completion of the meeting by submitting a revised draft of the final document.

The draft takes no account of a number of the Soviet Union's essential views [sushchestvennyye soobrazheniya]. Perhaps, other participating states also think that the draft in all its respects does not meet their views.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union, guiding itself by the interests of carrying on the all-European process initiated in Helsinki, by the interests of strengthening peace and security, extending cooperation in Europe and lessening military confrontation here, is prepared to adopt the above draft of the final document of the Madrid meeting as it was submitted on 15 March this year.

But if anyone were to again conceive the intention of suggesting amendments, let alone amendments to amendments, additions and changes in the clauses of the submitted draft, which actually is an outcome of more than 2-year long talks and a synthesis of the positions of 35 states -- and each of them would in such a case have the right to suggest its own amendments -- everything positive that has been achieved in Madrid could go overboard.

If the other participants in the meeting display a similarly broad political approach and a sense of responsibility, the Madrid meeting could be ended with substantive positive results within a matter of days.

The successful completion of the Madrid meeting is within reach. The Soviet Union calls upon all the states participating in that meeting not to miss this chance for the cause of peace and security of the peoples.

SHITIKOV AT MOSCOW MEETING ON EUROPEAN SECURITY

LD061807 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- "The strengthening of peace and security in Europe has always been regarded in the USSR as a major component of the problem of removing the war threat in general," said Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. He spoke in Moscow today at a public meeting devoted to the start of the week of action for European security and cooperation. The week is held within the framework of the world campaign for disarmament, proclaimed by the United Nations.

Aleksey Shitikov pointed out that the present week of action for European security and cooperation aims at resolutely emphasizing the demand of the popular masses to rid Europe of all types of nuclear weapons.

There must be no place for the new U.S. nuclear missiles on the European soil. Neither Reagan's "zero option," nor his "interim" offer have anything in common with the genuine solution to the problem of European security.

The Soviet people, the chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation stressed, are in the forefront of those working for peace. Massive meetings and demonstrations have already been held and still continue in the country, demanding an end to the nuclear arms race.

Shitikov said that the activities within the framework of the week for European security and cooperation would enable the Soviet people to express once again their attitude to the problems of the continent, this time within the framework of the world campaign for disarmament. Soviet public organizations will stage mass meetings and demonstrations, peace vigils, meetings with foreign peace movement participants, and other actions. A number of joint activities is envisaged with organizations of foreign anti-war movements.

Other speakers at the meeting included Nobel Prize winner Academician Nikolay Basov, poetess Rimma Kazakova, chairman of the board of the NOVOSTI press agency, Pavel Naumov; and deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, worker of the Moscow silk factory Maria Poleshchuk. They expressed their warm support for the peaceful foreign policy of the USSR, and the new peace initiatives formulated in the declaration of the Prague meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty, and demanded that the U.S. Administration end its attempts to impose a fresh round of the arms race on the world.

The meetings' participants sent the U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar a message urging the United Nations Organization to make more effective and purposeful efforts in order to put an end to the harmful arms race. The telegram addressed to the delegations at the Madrid meeting stresses the high political responsibility of governments which have sent their representatives to Madrid. The meeting participants called on them to make maximum efforts so that the Madrid meeting could rise to the expectations of the peoples by achieving positive results.

Further on Shitikov Address

LD062208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1820 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] A public meeting was held in Moscow today dedicated to the week of action for security and cooperation in Europe. Our correspondent Dmitriy Morozov reports:

The week of action, 7-14 May, is being held at the request of the World Peace Council. During these days millions of Europeans will take part in mass meetings and protest demonstrations against the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of their countries. The voice of the Soviet public resounds against the threat of nuclear catastrophe at various international forums, meetings and demonstrations. The warm support of the Soviet people for the policy of our party and government aimed at strengthening peace and international security was again manifested at today's meeting in Moscow. Aleksey Pavlovich Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, delivered a report at the meeting. He said, among other things:

[Begin Shitikov recording] Over the recent period the Soviet Union has put forward dozens of specific proposals aimed at preventing the arms race. As Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov pointed out, our proposals encompass all forms of strategic weapons without exception and envisage curtailment of arsenals of these by many hundreds of units. They cut off all possible channels of a further arms race in this sphere. And this is just the start: An agreement on the specified basis woule be a starting point for an even bigger mutual cut in the quantity of such weapons, upon which the sides could reach agreement taking into account the general strategic situation which has come about in the world. The proposal made by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on 3 May at a dinner in honor of the GDR party and government delegation, to reach agreement on equality of nuclear potentials in Europe, in respect of both launchers and warheads and taking into account, of course, the corresponding weapons of Britain and France, is a new and convincing confirmation of the Soviet Union's policy of ensuring security in Europe. Comrade Andropov's statement to the effect that he who replies negatively to this proposal of ours takes upon himself an awesome responsibility before the peoples of Europe and the entire world, for every week and every day lost in reaching an agreement increases the nuclear danger -- is a serious warning to demagogues like Reagan. [end recording]

BISHOPS' DECISION, HOUSE NUCLEAR FREEZE VOTE VIEWED

IZVESTIYA on Bishops' Vote

PM090756 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by Stanislav Kondrashov under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Two Defeats for Reagan"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan, no less than any other postwar U.S. president, lays claim to the role of leader of the entire "Western world." Yet in his own country he is like the lieutenant whose company is not marching in step. Increasing numbers of Americans are not marching behind him but "across his path," against the course of his administration, on the most important question of our day -- the question of war and peace, nuclear policy and strategy.

Two events in the first week of May convincingly confirm this. In Chicago the U.S. Catholic bishops opposed Reagan's policy, while in Washington it was opposed by congressmen who approved a resolution calling for "an immediate, reciprocal, and verifiable freeze on the production, testing, and deployment of nuclear missiles by the United States and the USSR."

Both events will undoubtedly generate a broad public response and possibly entail other events. Both are being examined in detail by political observers. But several elements can be identified even in an initial, hasty reaction. Above all, the present administration's arms control policy and its approach toward nuclear war in general has been opposed not by some "leftists," "radicals," or "extremists," whom the White House or the Pentagon could easily dismiss, but by authoritative representatives of the U.S. political middle ground, the political center, which in particular provides the majority of voters in the presidential elections.

The Catholic bishops proclaim the very idea of the possibility of first use of nuclear weapons to be immoral (yet this possibility is sanctioned by U.S. nuclear doctrine), as they do the very idea of the permissibility of a "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war (yet these ideas have frequently been set forth by the U.S. leadership). Who would say here that the pastors of 50 million U.S. Catholics are guided by "the hand of Moscow"! Who would say it if you consider, moreover, that they had discussed their pastoral message for about 2 years and that it was adopted at their national conference by a majority of 238 votes to 9?

But the hand of Washington was present. Special messages were sent to the bishops by the President's aide, Clark; Defense Secretary Weinberger had Pentagon-style friendly talks with them; and indeed the President himself frequently tried to persuade them to change their minds and consider the harm which their spiritual stance could cause to his diplomatic stance. The hand of Washington proved powerless. After several concessions to the official line, the bishops in Chicago returned to their former, more resolute terms in their message to their flock.

To what does this attest? To consideration of the feelings of the broad public. To the fact that considerations of moral duty have been placed above barracks patriotism considerations, above political expediency. And, above all, to how much the policy of their government and the danger of nuclear war have frightened and, moreover, intimidated and alarmed Americans to the extreme.

The voting in Chicago is a reflection of broad public feelings. It is even more appropriate to say this of the vote in Washington, in the House of Representatives.

Since early last year the movement for a freeze on nuclear arsenals of the United States and USSR has rapidly gained strength in the United States, at the "grassroots" level, that is, in the lowest social echelons. Last August a nuclear freeze resolution only just failed to pass the House of Representatives -- 202 votes "for" and 204 "against". In the November elections referendums on a nuclear freeze were held in nine states and resulted in a victory for the freeze supplorters in eight states. And here is a new trial of strength on Capitol Hill: The resolution was adopted by 278 votes to 149, and not only the House Democratic majority but also some Republicans -- members of Reagan's party -- voted for it. The outcome was clear 10 weeks ago, when the nuclear freeze resolution was reintroduced. Instead of making a mental note of it and considering it in its policy in some way or other, the administration launched a tough campaign to discredit and defame the freeze champions, who are allegedly playing into Moscow's hand (that hand again!) and undermining the U.S. position at the Geneva talks. It was no use -- as in the case of the bishops.

The House of Representatives vote is being called a figurative vote of no confidence in the Reagan administration. Constitutionally, the vote of no confidence does not exist in the United States; the President and the Cabinet will not resign. Nevertheless, it is important to investigate the political significance of this patent lack of confidence. What do congressmen not trust? They do not trust the sincerity of the President and his staff. When the latter speak of their fervent desire for arms limitation and for success at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. Such distrust was demonstrated recently by the story of Kenneth Adelman, whom the president appointed director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. It took enormous effort to successfully get that appointment through the Senate even though the Republicans are in the majority there. But suppose many congressmen are still prepared to trust the sincerity of the President's desire for arms limitation. What then do they not believe? Why could the White House not dissuade them? The answer is clear -- they do not believe in the correctness of the path that the administration is proposing. They do not believe its basic premise, designed for public consumption, that arms limitation can and must only be reached through "arms upgrading" and new rounds of the arms race. A freeze would be the end of the arms race and the first step toward arms limitation and toward the ultimate goal -- disarmament.

Thus, despite certain vigorous attempts undertaken recently to establish some kind of confidential relationship with the Almighty and pass himself off as His political deputy on earth, President Reagan failed to be guided by God -- even in the eyes of American's Catholic bishops. Not resorting to Reagan's terminology regarding the "center of evil," the bishops, it seemed, discovered that center to be on U.S. territory, where dangerous nuclear doctrines are formulated. And on Capitol Hill the President was opposed by that common sense which proves by the arguments of all postwar experience that the continuation of the arms race merely leads to futher new rounds. Common sense has prevailed. The nuclear danger intensified it.

It remains to be seen whether the Senate will follow the House of Representatives and how the White House will repond to such an unequivocal expression of the American people's opinion.

White House Statement Scored

LD061450 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Washington, May 6, TASS -- The resolution calling for the immediate freeze of the production, tests and deployment of nuclear armaments of the United States and the USSR, approved by the House of Representative, has given rise to undisguised irritation of the White House.

The White House circulated a special statement the obvious aim of which is to intimidate the Americans, the overwhelming majority of whom are declaring for the freeze. In that statement it is asserted that allegedly such a measure has essential shortcomings and all but "imperils" the national security of the United States. In its statement the White House again harps on the old thesis of the United States' imaginary "lagging" behind the Soviet Union in the military sphere. The freeze, it is stressed in the statement, would consolidate the United States in the position of weakness and would undermine Soviet-American negotiations on questions of limitation of armaments.

The stand of the administration on the question of the freeze of nuclear armaments stems from its general course of "rearmament of America", that is, the course of unprecedented military preparations which will cost American taxpayers more than 2 trillion dollars in the next five years. It is indicative that right after the resolution was adopted at the House of Representatives Reagan summoned to the White House several members of the House Appropriations Committee and urged them to vote for plans of deployment of inter-continental first-strike MX ballistic missiles.

The emphasis in influencing legislators is now increasingly shifting to the Senate, which is also to have a vote on the freeze resolution. The press stresses that in the recent time Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has been appearing on the Capital Hill nearly every day. At one of the Senate committees he said outright that the main aim of the administration's efforts is to "perfect the U.S. strategic forces," that is, to develop new types of armaments and to build up nuclear arsenals.

Commentary on Freeze Vote

LD062246 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1856 GMT 6 May 83

[From "The World Today" Program presented by political observer Viktor Mikhayev]

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives approved a resolution recently calling for an immediate freeze on the production and testing of nuclear armaments in the United States and the USSR.

It is reported from Washington today that the appeal by Congress for a freeze on nuclear weapons has aroused unconcealed irritation in the White House, that is, with President Reagan and the staff of the machinery of state. The White House has now started an especially unbridled campaign of intimidating the Americans, deceiving them by alleging that a freeze on nuclear weapons threatens U.S. national security. Especially repulsive in this campaign of disinformation is the fact that the White House knows that a freeze does not in any way threaten the national security of the United States, however incompetent thet are in understanding international politics, in understanding the foreign policy of the socialist countries.

The appeal for a freeze by the U.S. Congress threatens only the profits of the military related corporations -- tens of millions of dollars which could remain in the pockets of the American people rather than be pumped into the safes of the arms manufacturers, of those who produce nuclear bombs.

No less odious is the thesis of the new campaign of intimidation of American citizens that a freeze will undermine the U.S. position at the talks with the Soviet Union. The Washington administration understands perfectly well that however many weapons there are in American depots, this will have no effect at all on the Soviet Union's position of principle.

One should also note the quite ungentlemanly approach of the Washington administration to the talks. After all, it announces unashamedly, openly, for all to hear, that it considers it possible at the talks to blackmail, threaten, intimidate, to conduct talks from a position of force. This is not gentlemanly. Blackmail and armtwisting must not be used.

Further Comment

LD081821 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 May 83

[From "International Panorama" program presented by APN political observer Spartak Beglov]

[Text] As already reported, President Reagan last week convened a joint session of Congress, an act which in itself stressed the extraordinary nature of the event, and outlined a general plan for U.S. intervention in the affairs of the countries of Central America. The world clearly saw what the U.S. President had in mind a few days later, when Somozist bands directed by the CIA carried out another raid against Nicaragua, with the support of the army of the Honduras regime, which is subservient to Washington. This new escalation of aggression and expansion of intervention against the people of Nicaragua is arousing increased legitimate condemnation throughout the world. At the same time, in the United States itself, there is growing concern about the fact that the administration's interventionist plans, its obsession with world supremacy and military superiority of the United States, are becoming even more burdensome for American society.

Two events in the political life of the country this week speak for themselves. The House of Representatives, by a vast majority, adopted a resolution calling for an immediate, mutual and verifiable freeze on the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons by the United States and the USSR. Observers justly view the adoption of this resolution as moral condemnation of the administration's stake on a new twist in the nuclear arms race. A few days earlier, in Chicago, a national conference of Catholic bishops concluded months of debates on their attitude toward nuclear weapons and finally formulated a position calling for a halt to the further testing, production and deployment of new nuclear weapons systems, and condemning their first use. The pastoral message adopted at the conference declares that starting a nuclear war cannot be morally justified.

PASSAGE OF DRAFT MILITARY ALLOCATIONS BILL NOTED

LD061923 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 6 May 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] Under pressure from the White House, the House of Representatives Armed Forces Committee has passed a draft bill allocating $188 billion for weapons and military technology in fiscal year 1984. The total Pentagon budget for next year is to be approximately $280 billion.

It is true that congressmen cut the White House request by $10.5 million, but this will not affect the main military programs. Specifically, around $5 billion has already been rubber-stamped for the first-strike MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. The appropriations for the creation and deployment of the new mobile first-strike Midgetman missile system have even been increased.

MITTERRAND MEETS WITH PRC'S DENG XIAOPING

LD061622 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Text] Beijing, 7 May, TASS -- The talks of French President Francois Mitterrand, now on an official visit here, with the Chinese leaders have ended with a meeting with the Chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Council Deng Ziaoping.

Upon completion of the talks, French-Chinese documents were signed on the supply of French reactors for two nuclear power plants to be built in South and East China, as well as on cooperation between the two countries in the field of telecommunications.

Speaking at a news conference in Beijing, the French president, among other things, answered a question about the role his country can play in resolving the so-called "Kampuchea problem." He said that France does not recognize the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" and does not wish to see the people of Kampuchea relive the tragedy that befell it during the Pol Pot rule. He added that France maintains normal diplomatic relations with Vietnam.

Paris, 7 May, TASS -- The newspaper LE MATIN, commenting on F. Mitterrand's talks in Beijing, says that the chief contradiction in the positions of France and China manifested itself in the approach to the Kampuchean problem.

PRC OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN SEOUL FOR HIJACKED JET

SK081231 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Seoul today to coordinate matters in connection with the hijacking of a PRC passenger jet. In an airport news conference, he repeated the demand that the aircraft, the passengers and the crew should be returned to the PRC at the earliest possible date. Shen Tu stressed that the hijackers should be turned over to the Chinese side.

On 5 May the six hijackers seized the aircraft on a domestic flight from Shenyang to Shanghai. Over 100 passengers were on board. The terrorists injured two crew members.

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER'S ASEAN TOUR ANALYZED

PM061450 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Vladimir Kudryavtsev in "Political Observer's Opinion": "Too Preoccupied With the Past, Perhaps?"]

[Text] In recent years Japanese prime ministers have become noticeably more frequent visitors to other countries. At the moment Y. Nakasone, the current prime minister, is on an official tour of ASEAN countries. He will also be visiting Brunei, the sultanate and British protectorate. The purpose of the trip, as the high-placed visitor himself said, is to exchange views on matters relating to the current international situation in Asia and the Pacific and also to economic, trade, and financial and scientific and technical relations between Japan and the ASEAN countries.

In fact, and some Japanese news organs make no secret of this, the purpose of the premier's trip is to "bring Japan's international political authority in line with its economic might." As the Japanese magazine EKONOMISUTO writes: "Politically, Japan's impact on the world arena is fairly small, although economically it plays a major role." However, the Japanese armed intervention in World War II is still remembered in Southeast Asia. By no means are all prepared to be lulled by talk about Japan's "political role" in the region, obviously apprehensive about the growth of Japanese military might which has clearly exceeded the bounds of national self-defense. Nakasone himself made a point of emphasizing that he has no intention of turning Japan into a "military giant." However, reality is more powerful than the blather about peace-loving intentions of the current Japanese leaders. The Japanese Armed Forces, especially when you consider their abundance of modern military equipment, are considerably superior to the forces of prewar Tokyo when it was preparing to make an aggressive leap southward. Military expenditures this year total Y2.75 trillion ($11.3 billion). The Japanese Government tiresomely insists that this is only 0.998 percent of the GNP, but omits to mention the fact that the GNP itself is growing every year, thus increasing in absolute terms the sum appropriated for military purposes.

Moreover, the history of Japan shows that, as a rule, Tokyo relies on "partners" in the sphere of military policy: in World War I it was the might of the British empire, in World War II it was Hitlerite Germany and now it is U.S. imperialism. There is no disguising this, and Nakasone was forced to talk about it, although in a restrained way. He said that "if there is an invasion or aggression against Japan exceeding these bounds (that is, the limits of Japanese self-defense capability), then we will turn to the United States for help on the basis of the Japanese-American security treaty." But in that case -- since, after all, the treaty is considered to be a "bilateral" treaty -- on the same basis the United States could ask Japan for "help," especially as the treaty now takes precedence over the peaceful Constitution which prohibits it from having anything but defensive forces and from resorting to any form of military force to settle international disputes. So the United States takes it slow -- its warships, with nuclear weapons on board, start calling at Japanese ports; Okinawa is turned into a U.S. nuclear base; and so forth.

But despite all these facts, Japanese ruling circles like to talk about Japan's "peacekeeping" role in South Asia and also in the western part of the Pacific. But, as Nakasone's tour shows, Tokyo's actions are sharply at variance with these words. Peace and security in Southeast Asia depend to an enormous extent on the establishment of normal, good-neighbor relations between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN countries. But in the course of his tour the Japanese prime minister is not only ignoring the countries of Indochina but he has already expressed his solidarity with the ASEAN countries' policy vis-a-vis Kampuchea. which borders on interference in that country's internal affairs.

Particularly striking is the emphasis on the identical nature of Japanese and Thai policy toward Kampuchea. What is this if not an attempt to resurrect the lost past! As is known, during World War II Thailand clearly encouraged the Japanese militarists in their aggression against the Southeast Asian countries, and, during U.S. aggression against Vietnam, Thailand, like Japan, played the part of an active home front for the U.S. aggressors. Not for nothing did Indonesian presidential adviser and former foreign minister R. Abdulgani say during Nakasone's visit: "We must honestly confess that in the depths of public opinion there are certain circles filled with hatred and fear of Japan."

Maybe Japan's economic relations with the ASEAN countries outweigh such fears? Southeast Asia is an extensive sales market as far as Japan is concerned. Japanese trade with the ASEAN countries constitutes 15 percent of all Japanese foreign trade. Japanese monopolies' capital investments in the ASEAN countries increase every year. Some $4.4 billion are invested in Indonesia alone. "This figure," the Indonesian paper KOMPAS writes, "shows how dependent Indonesia is on Japan. And this trend will grow." Of course, Japanese capital investments in Southeast Asian countries have boosted the ASEAN countries' economies to a certain extent. But the savage process of the plundering of developing companies by the big monopolies is also taking place in this region. The monopolies ultimately take out of these countries more than they invest. The Philippines, for example, is due to pay a $7 billion debt this year, which is 79 percent of its total export income. It is the same in all the countries under Japanese "tutelage."

When one analyzes the situation in Southeast Asia one comes to believe more and more that the bellicose Japanese Government circles are trying to attain the same goals in this region as their prewar predecessors but by different means. Then the emphasis was on expansion by military force; now it is on expansion by means of economic measures, but with gradually increasing military pressure. This, objectively, is what Washington's aggressive policy is pressing for. Washington, as Nakasone confirmed during his visit to the United States, in unison with Tokyo's ruling circles, sees the Japanese islands as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." With good reason, EKONOMISUTO concludes that "the main aim of the tour of the ASEAN countries, which rounds out the present stage of Nakasone's diplomacy, is the formation of an anti-Soviet bloc in East Asia."

Perhaps Japan is too preoccupied with the past and has forgotten its bitter fruits?

JAPANESE 'CLAMOR' OVER LEVCHENKO TESTIMONY SCORED

OW081247 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 7 May 83

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Excerpt] The clamor over the Levchenko testimony is only part of the global anti-Soviet campaign planned and organized by the U.S. CIA. The purpose of this dirty campaign is quite obvious. It aims to whip up distrust of and suspicions against the Soviet Union throughout the world and to prevent the relaxation of international tension. The U.S. imperialists are trying to maintain by any means the tensions which they succeeded in aggravating from the late 1970's through the early 1980's through their own actions. The Reagan administration needs the aggravation of tension to continue the arms race so that the United States can gain military superiority over the socialist camp. However, it has been increasingly difficult to find an excuse for aggravating tension. The use of the so-called Afghan and Polish questions for this purpose has failed to produce the expected results.

There is a growing worldwide understanding of, and support for, the Soviet foreign policy and proposals based on this policy, which is aimed at curbing the arms race, eliminating the dangers of nuclear war, and strengthening world peace. Under these circumstances, the United States has raised the phantom of "Soviet spy activity" in an attempt to complicate relations between the Soviet Union and a number of countries. This applies to Japan also.

There are indications that Soviet-Japanese relations are likely to improve this year. In February, a large Japanese business delegation visited the Soviet Union. In April, the vice foreign ministers of the two countries held consultations in Tokyo. These developments were not looked on with favor by Washington, which hopes that Japan will mutely follow the Reagan administration's anti-Soviet line. Washington decided to resort to fabrication and blackmail in silencing all those who see the need to improve USSR-Japan relations.

One of the reasons the notorious Levchenko testimony has been given such attention may be that the (?intensification) of slanderous attacks against the Soviet Union is in accord with the interests of the reactionary forces in Japan. First, it is quite obvious that the campaign about nonexistent Soviet threats has not gone well, with the majority of the Japanese public refusing to support it. It was to again revive this campaign that the controversy over so-called Soviet agents was started.

Second, electoral considerations are also involved in many aspects of the current clamor. With the falling popularity of the Nakasone Cabinet, doubts are increasing within the LDP as to whether the party will be able to win in the coming elections under the Nakasone Cabinet. The conflicting views within the LDP over the question of whether to hold the elections of the upper and lower houses on the same day, as in 1980, clearly indicate that these doubts actually exist. It is not surprising that the cheap argument about unfounded perils from of the Reds has been put forward to divert public attention from domestic problems and difficulties.

The current anti-Soviet campaign is not the first, and obviously will not be the last. Surely, only complete failure awaits the current campaign, as was the case with all previous campaigns. Anti-Sovietism is based on calumnies, so it cannot stand the test of reality. It is most regrettable that the current anti-Soviet campaign will cause damage to USSR-Japan relations, which otherwise would have room for improvement.

SUPREME SOVIET CONGRATULATES JAPANESE EMPEROR

LD051454 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 5 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has sent a telegram to Emperor Hirohito of Japan in which, on the occasion of the country's national holiday, it conveyed congratulations to him and wishes of good health, as well as wishes of well-being to the people of Japan. We are convinced, the telegram says, that the development of truly good-neighbourly relations between the USSR and Japan would accord with the interests of the peoples of both countries, with the interests of strengthening peace and security in Asia and in the whole world.

In his reply telegram Emperor Hirhito of Japan expressed gratitude for the warm congratulations.

U.S. PLANS TO DEPLOY NEUTRON BOMBS IN S. KOREA HIT

SK062332 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 4 May 83

[(Korolov) commentary]

[Text] THE WASHINGTON POST reports that the Reagan administration is planning to deploy neutron weapons in South Korea. Station commentator (Korolov) writes in connection with this:

According to the materials which this paper has quoted, Lance missiles carrying neutron warheads will be deployed in South Korea. The 8-inch neutron bombs, which are being produced in the United States, can also be used by the U.S.-made (? howitzers) with which the Seoul puppet regime's army is equipped. The Pentagon and the U.S. Department of Defense are also planning to produce 155-mm neutron weapons to be supplied to South Korea.

Observers have confirmed that during the meeting between South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and President Reagan in Washington, details of the plans to make South Korea an armory of neutron bombs of the United States were discussed.

The United States regards South Korea as one of its stepping stones for a war in the Far East. Thus, the United States is handing over up-to-date combat planes and naval vesels to the Seoul regime.

In the last fiscal year, Washington supplied Seoul with $200 million to arm the 600,000-strong South Korean puppet army. In 1984, such military aid will amount to $250 million.

For itself, the United States has deployed military personnel 40,000-strong in South Korea and established 40 military bases there. The military hardware possessed by the U.S. military personnel is being replenished by new combat equipment and munitions.

According to THE WASHINGTON POST article, the U.S. naval vessels which are roaming the territorial and adjacent waters of South Korea are already equipped with 133 nuclear bombs. It is said that such nuclear bombs can be carried by planes to their targets. The publication also cites a plan to equip the naval vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet, which are based on the southern part of the Korean Peninsula, with cruise missiles armed with nuclear warheads.

In his recent remarks, General Meyer, U.S. Army chief of staff, stated that the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in South Korea would use nuclear weapons if necessary.

The danger of the U.S.-South Korean military alliance is further increasing, because Japan is taking part in this alliance. During his visit to Seoul, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone promised to offer $4 billion to South Korea, most of which will be appropriated for military purposes.

Japan participated indirectly in the U.S.-South Korean joint military exercise "Team Spirit-83" which was waged not long ago. It is not very difficult to guess at whom this triangular military alliance is aimed.

Please remember that in the U.S. invasion of Vietnam, the South Korean Army fought on the side of the armed interventionists, and that the U.S. planes which bombed Vietnam were launched from air bases in Japan.

It is easy to understand the anxiety of the Asian countries who are watching the Washington-Seoul-Tokyo military contacts that are having a negative impact on the entire international situation as well as on the situation in the Far East.

TASS REPORTS EXPULSION OF U.S. DIPLOMAT FROM DRA

LD081929 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Kabul, May 8, TASS -- Peter Graham, a U.S. diplomat posted in Kabul, has been announced persona non-grata by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan and asked to leave Afghanistan's territory within 48 hours. The news agency BAKHTAR has reported today that documents and materials available to the Afghan security service show that the actions of that diplomat are at odds with the norms of internatinal law and the legislation of Aghanistan.

PRAVDA CITES PAPER ON U.S. AID TO BASMACHIS

PM061408 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Support for Basmachis"]

[Text] New York, 4 May -- As THE NEW YORK TIMES has reported, citing "officials in the administration," President Reagan has taken a decision to considerably increase arms supplies to the basmach gangs who are raiding Afghan territory from Pakistan. It is essentially a question of a sharp escalation of direct U.S. interference in the sovereign republic's affairs.

THE NEW YORK TIMES notes that on direct instructions from the White House, the CIA last December began supplying the basmachis with considerable quantities of such weapons, as bazookas, mortars, grenade launchers, mines, recoilless weapons, and missiles. These arms are first shipped to Pakistan by air and sea and then rerouted by truck to the Afghan border where the anti-Afghan rabble's camps are located. These operations are financed by the United States in conjunction with Saudi Arabia. The value of the supplies is estimated at $30 million to $50 million annually.

The escalation of Washington's direct military interference in the DRA's internal affairs yet again unmasks the hypocrisy of the Reagan administration which does not miss any opportunity to expatiate about its "commitment" to a peaceful settlement of the Afghan problem and U.S. "support" for the efforts taken in that direction under the auspices of the United Nations while in fact torpedoing those efforts.

COMMENTATOR CONDEMNS U.S. PRESSURES IN IRAN

NC061135 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] The White House has published the President's message to the U.S. Congress on the process of improving relations with Iran. Our commentator Igor Sheftunov writes:

Reagan described the process of improving relations as an unusual problem, but he intends to solve this problem by using U.S. imperialism's traditional means. Some 6,522 petitions and financial claims lodged by Washington against Iran -- which have been mentioned in the President's message -- as well as the U.S. banks' requests for compensatory payments are a type of weapon which the White House uses against Iran in order to radically change its policy.

Immediately after becoming the owner of the White House 2 years ago, Reagan started to use this financial weapon in addition to inflicting military and economic pressure on Iran. Haig, then U.S. secretary of state, while revealing the nature of U.S. policy, in Iran said it is, above all, important to force Iran to once again base its policy on Western values -- in other words to tread the path of dependent capitalism as during the monarchy. At that time, in an interview with press editors, Reagan had bluntly said that once 500 of the most active opponents of the former regime were arrested, this would allow them to sound the death knell of the Iranian revolution.

In order to achieve its goals in Iran, the United States is, in particular, trying to harm Soviet-Iranian relations. The U.S. new agency UPI referred to the need to taint Iran's relations with the Soviet Union. This organ of U.S. imperialism recalled some days ago that until recently Iran was a firm ally of the United States.

Washington is resorting to various means to accelerate a change in Iran's policy toward this end. In his message to Congress, Reagan urged that Iranian deposits in U.S. banks be given higher interest rates and that these sums be paid to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the condition that this government alters its policy to meet the approval of the United States. Reagan assured Congress that this would be an advisable thing to do. Yes, the imperialists are prepared to spend more because they hope that by so doing they can take Iran's independence in their own hands, put an end to Iran's revolution and be able, as before, to harshly and pitilessly exploit Iran's workers and plunder the country's wealth, first and foremost, its oil resources.

BRITAIN, U.S. ACCUSED OF INTERFERENCE IN INDIA

BK061320 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 5 May 83

[Yevgeny Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] The attempt by British legislators to use recent developments in Assam against India has perplexed Indian political and social circles. Members of the Indian Parliament belonging to different political parties consider a debate in London on issues related to a sovereign part of India inappropriate. A member of Parliament and the ruling Indian National Congress-I Party, A.K. Tiwari, said in this connection that impressions of imperialism still exist in the British Parliament, as if India were not an independent country but a British colony. Attempts by British Tories to blame the central government for events in Assam are strongly condemned in India. Indian Parliamentarian A.G. Kulkarni said that such accusations by Britain are not only inappropriate, but totally baseless as well. These accusations by British politicians appear all the more hypocritical when we consider the fact that they are not only fully aware of the real reasons behind the tragic events in Assam, but have a hand in it as well. London's policy during the colonial era to separate Assam and other northeastern areas from India did not end [with Inida's independence]. Britain continues to endeavor to destablize this politically strategic region, even during the postindependence era. The British intelligence service coordinates with the CIA its acts of sabotage in this region of India and other border areas.

The CIA-prepared Brahamaputra plan is the outcome of this collaboration. According to this plan, Assam and its neighboring states are to be separated from India. To accomplish this the instigation of secessionist sentiments and communal confronations is considered the best path. The same modus operandi are being used by Western intelligence agents in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. India's prominent politicians and social workers have categorically declared that foreign intelligence agencies are behind events in India, especially the tragic events in Assam. In this connection, the question has also been raised of additional activities by some foreign powers opposed to the unity and sovereignty of independent India.

In fact, anti-India propaganda by London and Washington has assumed specific dimensions recently. The U.S. Congress has also heard matters relating to India's internal affairs, even before a debate in the British Parliament on them. Most commentators believe that the reason for growing pressure on India from imperialists is that the West did not at all like the success of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi and India's role as the chairman of the summit.

THE TIMES OF INDIA considers Washington's acts of doubling the military supplies to Pakistan, granting a visa to [Khalistan Movement leader] Jagjit Singh Chaukhan and committing cartographic aggression against India as attempts to malign India.

FURTHER ON HONECKER ACTIVITIES IN MOSCOW

Honecker Addresses Diplomats

LD041056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0919 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Moscow, 4 May (ADN) -- The necessity to make peace more and more secure and to ban war from the life of mankind was underlined by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, while speaking to diplomats on Wednesday in Moscow. In this connection he emphasized the new proposals by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on arms limitation and disarmament. In the address to the diplomatic corps accredited to the USSR, Erich Honecker further noted that the talks held with USSR representatives on the previous day had shown full agreement of views on all the bilateral and international questions discussed, especially on securing peace.

Erich Honecker further held friendly talks with the dean of the diplomatic corps, Bulgarian Ambassador to the USSR Dimitur Zhulev, and other heads of mission. They conveyed greetings to the GDR representative from their heads of state which were cordially reciprocated.

Before this meeting, Erich Honecker and the officials accompanying him visited the Lenin Mausoleum, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Karl Marx memorial in the Soviet capital and laid wreaths and flowers.

More on Honecker Send-Off

PM061427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 83 First Edition p 1

["On Tour of Country"]

[Text] The GDR party-state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, left Moscow for Alma-Ata today.

The state flags of the GDR and the Soviet Union and banners were hung out on the streets and squares along which the motorcade passed, accompanied by an honorary escort of motorcyclists. The leaders of the two fraternal countries were greeted by Muscovites who gathered along the route followed by the motorcade.

Comrades Andropov, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, and other officials went to the airport to see off Erich Honecker and the members of the delegations. The guard of honor was presented by its chief. The anthems of both countries were performed.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and Erich Honecker inspected the ranks of Soviet soldiers.

The German comrades were also seen off by Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Sharapov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; USSR ministers Comrades Bugayev, Guzhenko, Polyakov, and Shokin; Chairmen of USSR state committee Comrades Lapin and Chebrikov; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; O.B. Rakhmanin, CPSU Central Committee first deputy section chief; V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, CPSU Central Committe deputy section chief; D.S. Nikiforov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Protocol Department; and other officials.

Among the seeing-off party were diplomatic staff members of the GDR Embassy in the Soviet Union.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, Erich Honecker, and other leading figures of the Soviet Union and the GDR were greeted with warm applause by representatives of the capital's working people and GDR citizens studying and working in Moscow who were present at the airport.

The festive send-off ceremony ended in a march-past of the guard of honor.

Erich Honecker and the members of the delegation were cordially and fraternally seen off at the aircraft by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and Comrades Tikhonov, Gromyko, Ustinov, and Kuznetsov.

The GDR party-state delegation is accompanied on its journey by Comrade Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

POLAND'S MAY DAY DISTURBANCES REPORTED

PZPR Politburo Cited

PM061311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "PZPR Central Committee Politburo Session"]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 May -- The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has discussed the sociopolitical situation in the country and the ensuing tasks of party organs against the background of the nascent surmounting of the crisis and the stabilization of the situation in the country, an official report published here says.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo stressed that the working people's international day of solidarity took place in Poland in an atmosphere of seriousness and with a sense of a duty well done. About 6.5 million people took part in the May Day meetings and demonstrations. The mass meetings and demonstrations confirmed that socialism is the Polish working people's historic gain. They were an expression of the Polish working people's solidarity with the socialist community countries and the international working class.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo noted that the mass participation of party members and nonparty people, believers and nonbelievers in the labor holiday signifies the bankruptcy of the adventurist groupings which called for the boycotting of the May Day celebrations. The antisocialist underground's propaganda, supported by the inflammatory broadcasts of subversive Western radio stations, has failed.

Noting that in some of the country's cities the political foe made attempts to organize incidents and disrupt public order, the Politburo notes that these attempts were unsuccessful. Nonetheless they show that the Western imperialist circles and subversive forces inside the country are seeking at any price to hinder the positive processes of restoring the Polish economy and stabilizing the sociopolitical situation.

In conclusion the document stresses that the situation in Poland is determined by those who see the real conditions for the country's prosperous future as work, tranquility and the struggle for socialism.

IZVESTIYA on May Day Events

PM071312 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko dispatch under the "Letter From Warsaw" rubric: "May in Poland"]

[Text] The complex process of stabilization is progressing in Poland despite the many difficulties and problems. The normal rhythm of industrial production is being restored and industrial indicators are rising with each passing month. Although the inflationary processes are still far from over the domestic market is nevertheless reviving. The ration card system is continuing to operate for certain types of products but the range of controlled goods is diminishing. There is an activization of sociopolitical life in which the main emphasis is being placed on uniting all honest workers in creative labor and on concentrating society's efforts on overcoming the crisis.

However, the stabilization process has quite a few opponents. They are those forces, battered but not yet finally routed, who 18 months ago were preparing a counterrevolutionary coup. Now they are in the underground which, of course, does not suit socialism's enemies in Poland itself or their protectors in the West. Now they are going out of their way to remind people of their existence, to once more confuse people, particularly the politically inexperienced young, and to provide a pretext for a provocative ballyhoo in the West.

This time the counterrevolutionaries decided to crawl out of their holes on May Day. This is not the first time that political adventurists have tried to exploit symbols close to working people's hearts for political aims. In summer 1980 they tried to hide behind the word "solidarity" that they had appropriated. Later, during the orgy of strikes, national flags were waved and all "protest actions" were backed up by the singing of the national anthem.

The "conspirators" and their protectors then thought of subordinating May Day to their provocative aims. Actions were prepared according to a well tried scenario. At first the voice of the underground was heard: a statement by former Solidarity leaders appeared calling for a boycott of the "official" demonstration and for the organization of their own "countermarch." Then Radio Free Europe, Voice of America and similar political subversion centers assumed the role of direct organizers.

Let us recall how 18 months ago in exactly the same way, that is, by flouting the elementary norms of international law and flagrantly interfering in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, the West's antisocialist subversion centers launched a loud campaign in support of the general strike called for 10 November by Solidarity extremists. Working Poland ignored those calls. On this occasion, too, on May Day 1983, the latest provocation planned in the Polish counterrevolutionaries' conspirators' dens and in certain foreign politicians' offices was defeated.

To see this for yourself all you had to do was walk in the May Day columns along Polish city streets. Representatives of factories, plants and mines came out into the streets under red banners symbolizing true proletarian solidarity, under national flags and under banners bearing the words "Peace," "Work," "May," and "Stabilization," thereby demonstrating their support for the course of the PZPR and the Polish Government.

True, the provocateurs tried to create disorder in a number of large cities on that day. Of course, the West's "radio voices" immediately began to report mass "protest demonstrations" allegedly sweeping the streets and squares.

The true correlation of forces in Polish society is eloquently demonstrated by figures cited by the Polish press. According to accurate figures, about 7 million people (that is, 2.5 million more than last year) took part in the country's May Day celebrations. Meanwhile, the number of people successfully embroiled in "counterdemonstrations" was no more than 40,000 throughout the country.

As can be seen, the ringleaders of the antisocialist underground and their Western protectors have a poor understanding of the feelings of working Poland. However, some people in the West are stubbornly continuing to play the "Polish card." That was repeated by the U.S. President yet again when we sent a "message" to the participants in a "gathering" in Washington held in support of the antistate actions in Poland. The "message" acquired a certain piquancy perhaps from the fact that the U.S. President was addressing his bombastic words to a pitifully small group of renegades.

Many signs of stabilization can now be seen in the most diverse spheres of life in Poland. Life is indeed gradually returning to normal. And the main thing is that the feelings of the majority of people are now dominated by a healthy belief that there can be no return to the times of chaos and disorder.

PRAVDA CITES KADAR'S HUNGARIAN TV INTERVIEW

PM061205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Immutable Course"]

[Text] Budapest, 5 May -- In an interview given to Hungarian radio and television, J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, stated that the socialist community countries' peace-loving foreign policy has been immutably directed at relaxing international tension, curbing the arms race, and disarmament. The socialist states will not tolerate the implementation of imperialism's plans to achieve military superiority.

Recently, he observed, the socialist countries have made a whole series of proposals aimed at consolidating peace, detente and disarmament in the world. The replies given by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to DER SPIEGEL, in which the USSR position on fundamental disarmament questions as well as the commitment made by the USSR not to be the first to use nuclear weapons were laid out with new force, indicate the USSR's profound peaceableness.

The new initiatives put forward in the Warsaw Pact states' Prague Political Declaration which proposed the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between Warsaw Pact and NATO states are also serving to secure a lasting peace on earth.

J. Kadar said that the fundamental cause of the present worsening situation in the world was the desire by imperialist militarist circles to alter the correlation of forces in the international arena in their favor. In pursuit of this they are planning to launch a new round in the arms race and are preparing to deploy new American medium-range missiles in Europe. These projects are fundamentally at variance with the interests of all mankind.

In the present international situation it is essential to do everything to preserve the results of detente and to secure the peoples' lasting security.

The socialist countries possess all the requisite political, material and military resources to defend their peoples' socialist gains, the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee pointed out.

He emphasized that the internal political situation in Hungary was stable and that the party's leading role was being implemented in the country. Past years have corroborated the correctness of the decisions taken by the 12th MSZMP Congress. The Hungarian people have been consistently working to implement the party's decisions by building a developed socialist society. Along with their allies, they will continue to strive to secure favorable external conditions for peaceful creative labor and pursue a sustained struggle for peace and security in the world.

CSSR CELEBRATES 38TH LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

USSR Leadership Greetings

PM091007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government:

Dear comrades:

On the CSSR's national holiday -- the 38th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist invaders -- the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, and entire Soviet people send you and the CPCZ Central Committe, the CSSR Government, and the fraternal Czechoslovak people cordial congratulations and best wishes.

Czechoslovakia's liberation from the Hitlerite invaders, which ended on the day of the glorious victory over fascism became a turning point in our motherland's historical destiny. The Czechoslovak working people under the leadership of their tested vanguard -- the Communist Party -- launched a revolutionary struggle for a socialist future, crowned by the decisive victory of February 1948.

During the years of socialist building in your country outstanding successes have been achieved in all spheres of sociopolitical, economic and cultural life. The CSSR makes a substantial contribution to the consolidation of the socialist states' unity and cohesion and to the activity of the Warsaw Pact Organization -- the reliable shield of socialism, peace, and security -- and takes an active part in the work of CEMA. Consistently pursuing a principled foreign policy, the CSSR has deservedly won high international prestige.

As your allies and friends we experience a feeling of profound satisfaction at the fact that relations between our parties, countries, and peoples are characterized by total unity of views on all fundamental issues of the present day and by truly fraternal cooperation. An important milestone in the consolidation of fruitful relations between our states was the signing, 13 years ago, of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid which replaced the 1943 Soviet-Czechoslovak Treaty. The close collaboration between the CPSU and the CPCZ and our peoples' friendship serve well the consolidation of the international positions of socialism and the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

We wish you, dear friends, and all communists and the fraternal people of socialist Czechoslovakia great successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and new achievements in building a developed socialist society.

[Signed] CPSU Central Commitee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

CSSR Envoy Hosts Reception

PM090921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark the Holiday"]

[Text] CSSR Ambassador to the USSR C. Lovetinsky gave a reception 5 May to mark the 38th anniversay of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist occupiers by the Soviet Army.

The reception was attended by M. Kholov, deupty chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N. V. Talyzin, duputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; military leaders, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

Also present was a delegation from the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Central Committee, headed by M. Klusak, deputy chairman of the Union's Central Committee and minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic.

Liberation Meeting in Moscow

LD042116 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 May 83

[From the Vremya newcast]

[Text] A meeting devoted to the 38th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist invaders and the 13th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, cooperation and Mutual Aid between the USSR and the CSSR has been held in Moscow.

Those addressing the meeting stressed that the liberation of Czechoslovakia from fascism made it possible for its people to construct a new national democratic state. The present-day socialist Czechoslovakia's impressive successes, the speakers noted, confirm the correctness of the path that was chosen.

Comrade Kholov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; representatives of party, administrative and public organizations; and Lovetinsky, ambassador of Czechoslovakia to the Soviet Union, took part in the meeting.

MITTERRAND: 'FRENCH NUCLEAR FORCES INDEPENDENT'

LD061540 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 6 May 83

["Is There Any Sense in Remaining Deaf?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 6 TASS -- TASS military commentator Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Speaking at a press conference in Beijing the President of France Francois Mitterrand rejected with irritation the demands that the French missiles be counted in the overall analysis of the balance of nuclear forces in Europe.

"France will not change its stand in respect of its own armaments.... as for me, I will remain deaf", the president stated. "The French nuclear force is, remains and will be independent".

Of course, it would be better if Mitterrand chose not to remain deaf and supported the proposal on the total liquidation of all types of nuclear weapons of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France in the European Continent. But it is difficult to count on this considering the official stand of the present leaders in Paris.

As to the independence of the French nuclear force, it should be reminded that already in 1981 President Mitterrand stated that France "without hesitation will supplement" the nuclear potential of the United States in Europe. French officials tacitly agreed with the recent statement by the American General Rogers that in the event of war the French Armed Forces "will quickly join the Western allies".

Nobody is trying to impinge on the "nuclear pride" of the French politicians. But one can hardly take seriously their claims that the French nuclear arms be treated simply as non-existent.

The more so that the French generals themselves, if we are to believe the Paris press, assess the might of their nuclear force by the number of cities they can destroy in the USSR and other socialist countries.

Quite naturally the Soviet Union cannot ignore this reality at the talks on medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. And not only at talks.

NORWAY SUB CLAIM 'ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA SHOW'

LD061806 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1645 GMT 6 May 83

["'Show' Off Coast of Norway" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 6 May (TASS) -- A mystery submarine has appeared off Norway. For several days, patrol boats have been plying the waters of Hardangerfjord. Depth charges have been echoing monotonously, and torpedoes have been flashing past, parting the waves. The government of K. Willoch, having decided to give a demonstration of firmness, gave the order to sink the unknown submarine. What happened? The days passed; the admirals conscientiously deafened the fish. After a week of hullaballoo, the mysterious submarine has still not been found.

That is how Nikolay Ivanov describes the propaganda "show" off the Norwegian coast in a dispatch from Oslo published in today's [7 May] IZVESTIYA.

The papers have devoted whole papges to the sensational reports, and the spicy story has been shown several times daily on television, the correspondent writes. The lack of facts has been more than compensated for by the most fantastic inventions and suppositions. All were agreed that the mysterious submarine could only be Soviet.

It has happened often before. Just 2 months ago, Rear Admiral R. Breivik disclosed that in the past 10 years, the Norwegian military authoritis have, in all, received 226 reports of the presence of unknown submarines in Norwegian waters. Of course, the correspondent notes, one could have disregarded this episode. There have been 226 false alarms, now it will be 227. But, by all accounts, it is a question of a well-rehearsed, pre-planned anti-Soviet spectacle, the aim of which is to create in the countries of northern Europe a tense situation and to cast a shadow on the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union. As the Finnish paper KANSAN UUTISET believes, such incidents create a dangerous basis for a negative turn in the atmosphere of the policy of security in northern Europe. They serve as a pretext for stirring up anti-Soviet hysteria, which plays straight into the hand of NATO strategists.

It is not the first time that the NATO generals have set themselves such tasks or undertaken such provocative attacks in this region of the European Continent. They are striving to create a situation which would help the implementation of the bloc's militaristic designs, the report states.

FINLAND'S NEW GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PROGRAM

Following 'Paasikivi-Kekkonen' Line

PM061302 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by PRAVDA correspondent M. Kostikov: "The Next Government's Program"]

[Excerpts] Helsinki, 4 May -- Four of Finland's political parties -- the Social Democratic Party, the Center Party, the Swedish People's Party, and the Rural Party -- have been negotiating since the March parliamentary elections on forming a new government and have presented here the future government's program.

It is pointed out in its foreign policy section that the new government will continue the "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line," which is in keeping with the Finnish people's fundamental interests. The government, the program goes on to state, will develop close and mutually advantageous good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. The government, the document reads, will strengthen trade and economic cooperation with the USSR by utilizing the opportunities provided by the long-term program for the development and deepening of Soviet-Finnish cooperation through 1985.

Kartsev Commentary

LD062247 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1530 GMT 6 May 83

[Observer Leonid Kartsev commentary]

[Text] The formation of a new government has been announced in Finland.

It was formed as a result of the Diet elections in March. The negotiations conducted following the elections on the formation of a government showed that there was wide interest in the country in the preservation of the government coalition of the Social Democratic Party [SDP] and the centrist parties.

The four-party government of Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, consisting of the SDP, the Swedish People's Party, the Center Party and the Rural Party, makes it possible to draw the conclusion that the Finnish Government will continue in its international relations a policy which has established itself firmly under the leadership of former Presidents Paasikivi and Kekkonen and which is in accordance with the basic interests of the Finnish people. The foreign political part of the government program stresses that the government will develop mutually advantageous neighborly relations based on trust with the Soviet Union, relations which are based on the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. The fidelity of both countries to follow strictly the [word indistinct] and spirit of this document was clearly shown at the 35th anniversary celebrations of this treaty in both the Soviet Union and Finland. The program notes that commercial and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union will be strengthened on the basis of the high level attained in the trade between the two countries in recent years by utilizing the possibilities of the long-term program aimed at developing and deepening Soviet-Finnish cooperation. This program has been planned until 1995.

The aims announced in the government program have always received understanding and support in the Soviet Union. Relations of friendship and trust with the Soviet Union help Finland to pursue an independent foreign policy and to propose peace initiatives. One of the latest examples of the Finnish activity in the international forum is Finland's initiative concerning a speedy successful conclusion of the Madrid followup conference. General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov's official reply gives a positive estimate of this initiative. The Soviet Union continues to be ready to support proposals of peace-loving countries, which aim at strengthening security and international cooperation.

UKRAINE'S LYASHKO BEGINS VISIT TO AUSTRIA

PM061318 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 83 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by PRAVDA correspondent B. Orekhov: "Good Tradition"]

[Excerpts] Vienna, 4 May -- The holding of Soviet Union Days has become a good tradition in Austria. Our country has already been represented here by the RSFSR, Georgia, and Latvia. This year it is the Soviet Ukraine's turn to tell people about the life, labor, nd culture of the Soviet people.

A Ukrainian SSR delegation headed by A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, arrived today in Vienna to participate in the USSR Days. It will visit Austria's largest cities and will attend a festive public meeting in Linz devoted to Austrian-Soviet friendship. It is planned to sign a document on the twinning of two large industrial cities -- Austria's Linz and the Ukraine's Zaporozhye. The USSR Days in Austria will continue until 11 May.

U.S. PERSONNEL ARRIVE AT SICILIAN 'MISSILE' BASE

LD052007 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Rome May 5 May -- By TASS correspondent Viktor Solomin.

The first group of American servicemen, consisting of about fifty people, have arrived in the town of Comiso, Sicily, where construction of a U.S. Nuclear base is in full

swing. They will be shortly joined by another 150 Americans. Together with Italian servicemen they will make up the personnel of the base to accomodate, according to the Pentagon's designs, 112 cruise missiles by year's end.

Italy was the first Western European country which gave the green light to the construction in its territory of launching pads for American missiles and, as all signs indicate, is not going to concede the palm. According to local press reports, the work at Comiso is proceeding at high pace. The military, disregarding the expenses, already purchased large plots of land around the base and are building there houses for the military personnel.

The mad plans of the NATO "hawks" encounter resolute rebuff of millions of Italians. The majority of Sicily's inhabitants clearly realise that the American missiles turn them into nuclear hostages, posing a threat not only to the Mediterranean, but also to the whole world.

Comiso, the scene of mass protest demonstrations by peace campaigners from European and other countries, has now turned into one of the main centres of the struggle against the nuclear menace. We intend to step up the struggle against missiles in Comiso, a Rome press conference has been told by representatives of peace and disarmament committees operating nation-wide. They stressed that letters will be sent during the forthcoming election campaign to all leaders of political parties and parliamentary candidates with a demand to set forth clearly and unequivocally their stance on the problem of peace and disarmament.

GREEK PASOK DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT 6 MAY

PM090929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Greek Socialists in Soviet Union"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty links between the CPSU and the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK], a PASOK delegation headed by (G. Bristoyannis), secretary of the PASOK Central Committee's Commission for Agricultural Cooperatives, was in the Soviet Union 28 April through 6 May. The PASOK delegation had talks and meetings at the CPSU Central Committee's agriculture and Light and Food Industry Departments, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and the USSR Tsentrosoyuz. In addition to Moscow, the Greek guests also visited Leningrad.

PRAVDA REPORTS SUCCESS OF TURKISH OIL REFINERY

PM051425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 83 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by PRAVDA correspondent A. Filippov: "At Full Capacity"]

[Text] Ankara, 2 May -- The successful work of Turkey's largest oil refinery in Izmir, built with technical and economic cooperation from the Soviet Union, is described by the newspaper SON HAVADIS. This enterprise, the newspaper notes with satisfaction, is working at full capacity and produces high-quality output. The enterprise is profitable and generates substantial profits. The refinery is now being expanded, the newspaper goes on. The production capacity at this leading industrial project of the economy's public sector will almost double.

PLAN ON WITHDRAWAL OF FORCES FROM LEBANON VIEWED

Plan of 'Enslaving' Lebanon Hit

LD061924 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Moscow, May 6, TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The propaganda machine of the U.S. and Israel has gone into high gear in supporting the mission of the U.S. Secretary of State Shultz to the Middle East, in the course of which Washington and Tel Aviv have set themselves the aim of going to any lengths in order to obtain even an ephemeral "Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement" and, within its framework, to impose shackling conditions on Lebanon. What is at issue, of course, is not peace both in Lebanon itself and in the Middle East as a whole, but rather a list of U.S.-Israeli demands being foisted on Lebanon. These demands, no matter what elegant phrases they are counched in, actually provide for a dismemberment of Lebanon and keeping Israeli occupation troops in its southern part as well as a U.S. Marines contingent.

In the light of this it is totally of no consequence whether or not today's meeting of the Israeli Cabinet approves the so-called "Shultz plan" or this will be done some days later. In this show, the roles of the parties -- Washington and Tel Aviv -- have been scripted down to minute details.

The substance of the matter lies not in the ostentatious manoeuvres of the U.S. and Israeli politicians around the insignificant details of the anti-Lebanon collusion, but rather in the intentions and goals pursued by the Reagan administration and the Tel Aviv cabinet with respect to Lebanon. Incidentally, according to a NEW YORK TIMES report, Israeli Prime Minister Begin, who at the beginning treated Shultz "with suspicion," took a sudden and warm fancy to him when he saw in the U.S. state secretary a reliable champion of Israeli interests. And in fact, an attempt is being made behind the stage of Shultz's talks in Tel Aviv to exonerate the Israeli aggressors from the responsibility for the current stalemate in the attempt to settle the situation in Lebanon, and for the tense situation in the whole of the Middle East, and to lay the blame at the doorstep of others. Also, joint U.S.-Israeli "arguments" are being worked out to justify the further stay of the Israeli troops in Lebanon and the direct U.S. interference in Arab affairs.

In actual fact, in Tel Aviv Washington continues its further unconditional support for Israel which not only refuses to withdraw its troops but also during Shultz's "mission" itself is ostentatiously expanding its staging area in Lebanon. According to the REUTER news agency, both Shultz and Tel Aviv at the negotiations [word indistinct] total silence on the real issues under discussion. Highly symptomatic in this connection is this week's statement by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, who went as far as asserting that the chief threat in the Middle East emanates not from Israel, not from the U.S.-Israeli "strategic alliance," but from Syria. This ploy furnishes the Reagan administration with the pretext to speed up the shipments to Tel Aviv of 75 F-16 combat aircraft earmarked for Tel Aviv previously. Simultaneously, Washington has again started a loud campaign invoking a "Soviet threat" in the Middle East, resorting to crude misinformation and distortion of the Soviet foreign policy. This is an old device -- each time the leaders of the USA and Israel begin preparing a fresh provocation against the Arab states, they raise an anti-Soviet hue and cry in the hope of hiding their aggressive preparations. By the resort to this ploy, Israel and the USA are attempting to impose on Lebanon a capitulatory and shackling plan of enslaving the Lebanese [word indistinct] the Palestinians.

U.S.-Israeli 'Maneuver'

PM072239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Middle East: Another Farce"]

[Text] Beirut, 7 May -- Local political circles are viewing as another maneuver on the part of Tel Aviv and Washington the Israeli Cabinet's "agreement in principle" to the plan for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon formulated by Secretary of State Shultz.

Lebanese political observers note that Israel's acceptance of the American draft "settlement" imposes practically no commitments on Tel Aviv but gives it many advantages. As has become known, in exchange for Israel's hypocritical agreement to withdraw its troops from Lebanon the U.S. has guaranteed Tel Aviv the resumption of deliveries of the most modern military hardware, including the latest fighter-bombers, the F-16, and technical assistance in the manufacture of a new-generation Israeli warplane, the Lavi, and has also promised to broaden economic and financial assistance.

In addition, Washington has confirmed its refusal to hold any talks with the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

'Separate Agreement' Noted

PM072215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Peresada dispatch: "Regarding G. Shultz' Trip"]

[Text] Cairo, 6 May -- In the opinion of observers, a coordination of actions between Israel and the United States has been achieved during U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz' trip to the Middle East. What are envisaged are "concessions" to Lebanon which, as the Israeli newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT writes, Tel Aviv could agree to by abandoning "some of its demands." But these "concessions" do not touch on the main factor. As the news agencies report, according to the draft document which Shultz is carrying with him, it is to be signed under conditions of the continuing occupation of Lebanon.

Citing government sources in Israel, AFP reports the existence of a separate agreement between Washington and Tel Aviv which is designed "to compensate for the Israeli concessions to Lebanon." What is meant is a new increase in deliveries of U.S. arms to the aggressor and a U.S. pledge "not to enter into negotiations with the PLO." In other words, Israel is being given the go-ahead for the further intensification of its aggressive actions in the Middle East and the suppression of the Palestinian people's liberation struggle.

Israel Seeks 'Control' of South

PM072257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Peresada dispatch under general heading: "Middle East: Another Farce"]

[Text] Cairo, 7 May -- While approving "in principle" the U.S. draft of a so-called "Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement," the Israeli Government intends to infringe upon Lebanon's sovereignty to a greater degree than is envisaged by this "document." According to a spokesman for the Begin Cabinet, (Ya. Meridor), Tel Aviv does not view it as the final version of an agreement. Although the draft does ensure Israel's "maximum security," (Meridor) said, we are demanding "clarifications and changes." As is evident from an Israeli radio broadcast, it is a question, in particular, of a demand for the strengthening of the position of the Tel Aviv puppet, Haddad, with a view to maintaining Israel's military-strategic control over the southern regions of Lebanon.

As observers are remarking, the infinite impudence of the Israeli leaders is explained primarily by the fact that the draft agreement forumlated during the Middle East trip undertaken by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz is the result of Washington's and Tel Aviv's coordinated actions. News agencies report that President Reagan telephoned Begin and congratulated him on the new U.S.-Israeli deal as "the manifestation of profound mutual understanding and cooperation."

Further on Treaty

LD072113 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 7 May 83

[From the "Window on the Arab World" Program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Begin's government has agreed to the U.S.-formulated Israeli-Lebanese treaty. But, in addition, Tel Aviv demanded a clearer specification of the role of Haddad and his military formations, which are based in southern Lebanon. Israel insists on handing supervision of Lebanon's southern areas to its agent, on the condition that these areas be closed even for the UN forces. This means the actual division of Lebanon, and transformation of its southern areas into an Israeli protectorate.

Begin's government has stated languidly that it will withdraw its forces only if the Syrian portion of the Arab Deterrent Forces, and the troops of the Palestinian resistance movement, are withdrawn first. So the Israeli aggressor puts itself on the same level as the Arab Deterrent Forces, which were invited to Lebanon under a treaty contracted with the Lebanese Government in order to help it normalize the situation in the country, to preserve national sovereignty and independence and the security of Lebanese territory.

Observers point out that Syria officially totally rejects the forcing of actual surrender on Lebanon by Washington and Tel Aviv. Observers also mention that Syria and the PLO expressed their willingness for dialogue with the Lebanese Government, after the eviction of all the Israeli forces from Lebanon, with no conditions or restrictions concerning the withdrawal of Syrian forces and the troops of the Palestinian resistance movement from Lebanon. It is worth pointing out that the Lebanese president said yesterday that his government will not accept a treaty with Israel if it violates, even to a very small extent, its full sovereignty over all Lebanese territory or if it violates the sanctity of its territory. It is also pointed out that King Husayn said in Amman, during his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, that Jordan still insists on the withdrawal of all Israeli forces, with no conditions or restrictions, from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and from Lebanon as well. He also insists on the right of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination.

Observers say that despite the huge difference between what happened and giving the Israeli-Lebanese treaty its final and complete form, President Reagan hastened to congratulate Israeli Prime Minister Begin by telephone on the success. President Reagan has deemed it necessary to affirm to his partner in the imperialist piracy in the Middle East that U.S.-Israeli relations will remain strong in the future. Confirming these words, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz told journalists accompanying him that nothing now obstructs the resumption of supplies of F-16 aircraft to Israel.

Syrian Rejection of Plan Noted

LD080933 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Damascus, May 8, TASS -- President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, who met here with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, has rejected the project for a so-called "Lebanese-Israeli peace agreement" prepared with the active participation of U.S. diplomacy.

Having pointed out that the project meets the interests of Tel Aviv, Hafiz al-Asad stressed that "Syria cannot agree to what affects the independence, freedom and interests and security of the Arab nation." The head of the Syrian state emphasised the need for full withdrawal of the Israeli occupation troops from the territory of Lebanon without any preconditions.

Renewed Tension Noted

LD080100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 May 83

[Report by correspondent Leonid Rassadin in Beirut]

[Text] Last night the inhabitants of Beirut could not get any sleep. The sound of artillery fire from the eastern and northern outskirts of greater Beirut could be heard even in the center of the city. Some districts of Beirut itself came under fire, too. People were killed and injured. All of this is the result of exchanges of fire that have broken out again between the right-wing Christian units of the Lebanese front and detachments of the Druze community. The fiercest exchanges took place in the mountainous Ash-Shuf area which is occupied by Israeli interventionists.

Who provoked this new round of internecine strife in Lebanon? In the opinion of local observers responsibility for the current tension lies with Israel. These occupiers, who are armed to the teeth, could immediately put an end to the firing if they wanted to. However, as in the past, this has not happened. This flareup of tension is linked primarily with the 5 May approval in principle by the Israeli Government of a draft Lebanese-Israeli agreement. This agreement was drafted with the participation of the United States. Yet another circumstance does not pass unnoticed here: Both the United States and Israel are now striving to make the Lebanese quarrel with the Syrians. It is not fortuitous that Syria is the country they are now tring to blame for all of Lebanon's woes. The calculation being made here is obvious: the world public is gradually being prepared for a piratical Israeli strike against the Syrian Arab Republic, which resolutely opposes the American-Israeli plot against the people of Lebanon, the people of Palestine and all Arab peoples.

Further on Rising Tensions

PM090913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent R. Moseyev dispatch under the general heading: "Middle East: Another Farce"]

[Text] Beirut, 7 May -- Despite the Lebanese authorities' efforts to establish order in the country, the situation here continues to deteriorate. The Israeli occupiers, hiding behind hypocritical comments on "peace" by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz who is visiting the region, are increasing the terror in the captured Lebanese territory and provoking bloody disorders there. An interventionists' patrol which was carrying out a document check in the southern Lebanese city of Tyre yesterday suddenly opened fire on a group of young Lebanese with automatics. As a result, one person died and many were seriously wounded.

Armed clashes provoked by the occupiers between Druze detachments and representatives of extremist circles of the pro-Christian formations have been continuing for 3 days now in the mountain regions close to Beirut. Fighting continued all last night in Ash-Shuf, Alayh, Bhamdun and other population centers where the opposing sides used heavy artillery and large-caliber mortars. Many places are in flames. Refugees have appeared on the roads.

The situation in the capital itself also remains uneasy. Southern and eastern districts of Beirut came under fire last night as a result of skirmishes between Druze and Christians. There have been civilian casualties.

The Zionist military is stepping up the pace of its preparation for aggressive actions in the Al-Biqa' Valley. Hiding behind G. Shultz's hypocritical "peacemaking" mission, Tel Aviv continues to concentrate its strike forces near the Syrian border and is carrying out diverse provocative maneuvers there. Yesterday, as newspapers report, a group of Israeli tanks entered the "buffer" zone and again tried to approach Syrian positions. The Syrians were compelled to open fire and knocked out two of the invaders' tanks.

SHULTZ MISSION SAID LINKED TO ISRAELI PLANS

LD042250 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 4 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, May 4, TASS -- The mission of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz to the Middle East has not yet ended but it is already clear that it is encouraging the aggravation rather than lessening of the threat of war in that region. Dmitriy Vokskiy writes in the weekly NEW TIMES (May 6). Small wonder in view of the fact that the purpose of the mission is to revive the "Camp David process" and to achieve at least a semblance of the implementation of the "Reagan plan" conceived as an extention of the anti-Arab Camp David deals.

Shultz's diplomatic "shuttle" has begun faltering from the outset because there are fewer and fewer of those in the Arab world who are willing to make capitulatory deals with Tel Aviv, the author writes. The new Israeli aggression in Lebanon -- largely a consequence of Camp David policy -- has demonstrated all too clearly what the outcome of such deals may be. Moreover, Washington does not even conceal today that it would like to scrap the Palestinians' national rights and to deny the PLO any political role.

This anti-Palestinian campaign can well become a propaganda cover for new crimes against the Palestinians, Dmitriy Volskiy notes. Small wonders that the Begin government, as if responding to Shultz's statements, is about to initiate a barbarous operation to "resettle" the Palestinian camps in the West Bank.

But it is not only the Palestinians that are in the sights of Israeli tanks: In late April five crack divisions were concentrated in the al-Biqa' Valley, where Israel is openly making ready to attack Syria. Of course, all these activities have not by chance conincided with Shultz's "shuttle diplomacy", the author stresses. Washington regards the Mideastern "shuttle" as a tool of blackmailing the Arabs. It should not be ruled out that the Reagan administration may try to pave the way to "pax Americana" in the Middle East by means of another war, which the Begin government is preparing with its knowledge, Dmitriy Volskiy says in conclusion.

CIA AGENTS, U.S. ENVOY SEEK TO UNDERMINE GHANA

LD051302 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Accra May 5 TASS -- The United States is weaving nets of conspiracy against Ghana, which has embarked upon the course of political and economic independence. As was reported here by the adviser of the National Provisional Defence Council of the republic Kojo Tsikata, the American espionage agency and personally the U.S. Ambassador in Accra Thomas Smith are making vigorous attempts to provoke disorders in the country and stage an intervention from outside into Ghana with the aim of overthrowing its government which is not to the liking of the West.

CIA agents, making use of internal reaction, seek to organise big anti-governmental demonstrations in the capital and a number of other cities. CIA agents in Accra attach particular attention to the use in subversive purposes of politically immature youth and all sorts of tribalist elements. Representative of the Afro-American Trade Union Centre in Ghana D. Olaflin, the apparatus of the "Peace Corps" and offices of branches of some transnational corporations have been drawn into the anti-Ghana operation. D. Olaflin was instructed to provoke disturbances amid workers. The "Peace Corps" is intensively brainwashing young people.

The U.S. Embassy in Ghana, stresses the local newspaper PEOPLES DAILY GRAPHIC, has become a veritable espionage nest. Its staff sharply increased. It consists of employees who gained experience in intelligence and subversive activity in Asia and Africa. Wilfred Charrette, Willian Stanley, Joes Ticknor, John Horgan, Robert Hammond, Thomas Twetten, Frederick Latrash and the CIA resident in Ghana G.D. Shaughnessy act in Ghana under the cover of the embassy. The embassy's car fleet respectively increased up to 300. The CIA recruits agents from among reactionary-minded members of some organisations, like the association of trade union organisations, the Christian Council, and the Catholic bishops conference. Much attention is paid to recruiting high-placed politicians, officers of the Armed Forces, scientists, journalists, businessmen.

Armed formations, knocked together by the CIA in cooperation with the Israeli intelligence service, are being amassed on Ghana's frontiers. Hundreds of mercenaries, said Kojo Tsikata, are undergoing training on the territory of some neighbouring states to attack Ghana. Now that the CIA and other Western special services have stepped up their subversive activity, the Armed Forces and people's militia units of Ghana have been alerted. The people's defence committees sharply stepped up their activities. The members of the committees are men "who are ready to back and uphold the main goals of the Ghanaian revolution". The security organs of the republic are taking steps to spot and liquidate subversive centres, formed by the U.S. espionage agency. The Provisional National Defence Council ordered that the state frontiers of the country should be better guarded.

U.S. PLANES DOWNED BY SOMALI AIR DEFENSE FORCES

'Owning' Somali Sky

PM051019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Accustomed To Throwing Their Weight Around"]

[Text] London, 3 May -- The Somali Air Defense Forces have shot down two U.S. Air Force F-14 fighters which had been flying over the U.S. military base in Berbera and the environs of that Somali City, REUTER reports.

The U.S. Defense Department told one of the agency's correspondents this. The Mogadishu authorities have apologized to the U.S. side and assured it that in future no obstacles will be placed in the way of the actions of the U.S. aircraft based on Somali territory.

The Somali Government recently tried, obviously on Washington's instructions, to accuse neighboring Ethiopia of some kind of "invasions of the country's air space." In actual fact it was a case of aircraft of the U.S. Air Force again, whose pilots have recently become so accustomed to acting as though they owned the Somali sky that they do not even find time to notify the local authorities of their flights.

The world's press agencies are pointing directly to the Reagan administration's "interest" in aggravating the situation in the Horn of Africa. Washington is in fact seeking a pretext for new actions to destabilize the situation in this region and in Ethiopia in particular.

'Free Hand' in Somalia

LD062301 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] The Somali authorities, according to REUTER agency, have apologized to the United States for the recent incident in which Somali air defense units shelled two American fighters as they were making a flight over the U.S. military base in Berbera and the city's outskirts. What's more, Somalia assured the United States that its aircraft based on Somali territory can operate freely. More on this from our observer, Vadim Levin:

Even without these assurances the American troops know they can have a free hand in Somalia. Still in August 1980 the two countries signed an agreement which guaranteed such a freedom of action. Under the agreement the Americans received naval and air bases in Somalia. There are many facts to prove that the United States intends to keep the bases for long, if not for good. The Pentagon spends large sums to update the airfields and naval bases in Berbera and Mogadishu. It will take at least $100 million to reconstruct the port and airfield of Berbera alone. The work will be carried out on the runway to receive B-52 strategic bombers designed to carry nuclear weapons and transport planes. A flight control post is to be built, and some of the port's facilities are to be modernized. Besides, there have been press reports that the agreement contains a secret clause which gives the Pentagon the right to use four more airfields in Somalia. The United States plans to keep units of its Rapid Deployment Force complete with weapons at these bases. Along with this, Somali servicemen undergo training in the United States while more and more American military instructors arrive in Mogadishu.

Somali and American troops take part in joint maneuvers on Somali territory. The military facilities of Somali [words indistinct] as of Egypt, the Sudan, and Kenya have now been attacked to the so-called Central Command, which has been conceived by the Pentagon as a means of performing police functions supporting regimes favorable to the United States and interfering in the home affairs of (?stubborn) countries. Washington has included a number of East African countries, Somalia among them, into the sphere of Centcom operations, which actually turns them into an instrument of U.S. expansionist policy in the region.

FRELIMO PARTY CONGRESS ENDS; DEMICHEV RETURNS

CPSU Sends Greetings

PM061326 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] and president of Mozambique

Dear Comrade Samora Moises Machel!

We warmly congratulate you and all Frelimo members on the successful completion of the work of your party's fourth congress.

The Soviet Communists, who are linked with Frelimo by traditional ties of friendship and solidarity, wish it and the entire Mozambique people further successes in building a new Mozambique.

We cordially congratulate you, an outstanding figure of the international revolutionary movement, on your election to the lofty post of Frelimo chairman.

We express the certainty that the fraternal relations between our parties and peoples will continue to strengthen and develop for the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

Demichev Delegation Returns

PM051504 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation Returns"]

[Text] On 3 May a CPSU Delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, returned to Moscow from the People's Republic of Mozambique. At the invitation of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) Central Committee it participated in the work of the party's fourth congress. The delegation comprised V.N. Ignatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Voronezh CPSU Obkom, and G.P. Lotsmanova, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and installation worker at the Kazan Computer Plant.

The delegation was met at the airport by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, Deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; M.Ye. Mogilevets, CPSU Central Committee deputy administrator of affairs; and other officials.

The welcoming party included (F. Shidumu), Mozambique charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

SUPREME SOVIET GROUP ENDS VENEZUELAN TRIP

PM091105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation's Visit to Venezuela"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation headed by S.N. Imashev, deputy chairman of the USSR supreme Soviet Presidium, was in Venezuela in April on an official visit at the invitation of the National Congress.

The delegation was received by Venezuelan President L. Herrera Campins and Foreign Minister J.A. Zambrano. It had meetings and talks with National Congress President G. Gonzalez and Vice President A. Sanchez Bueno.

In addition to Caracas, the Soviet delegation visited the states of Bolivar and Zulia and familiarized itself with Venezuela's economic and political life.

During the talks at the National Congress, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, the sides briefed each other on the structure and basic avenues of the activity of the two countries' parliaments and examined questions of Soviet-Venezuelan relations and topical problems of the international situation.

The Venezuelan side was familiarized with the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives in the speeches of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and with the proposals put forward in the Prague Declaration by the Warsaw Pact states.

The Soviet and Venezuelan parliamentarians confirmed their desire to promote the consolidation of mutually useful Soviet-Venezuelan cooperation in various fields on the basis of the unconditional observance of the principles of equal rights, sovereignty, mutual advantage, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. They expressed the readiness to continue to develop parliamentary ties.

During the discussion of international issues a coincidence or proximity of stances was noted on a number of key problems of the present day. Those taking part in the talks reached the opinion that under present conditions there is no task more important than averting the growing threat to peace. Expressing concern at the considerable aggravation of the international situation recently, they confirmed their allegience to the cause of the struggle for the consolidation of peace, the conservation and intensification of detente, and the development of cooperation between the two countries.

The Venezuelan parliamentarians were familiarized with the Soviet Union's steps in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the field of domestic and foreign policy and with the USSR's unilateral adoption of the pledge to renounce first use of nuclear weapons. Emphasis was placed on the abiding importance of the USSR Supreme Soviet and CPSU Central Committee appeal "To the Parliaments, Political Parties and Peoples of the World."

The Soviet parliamentarians assessed properly by Venezuela's mounting role and prestige in the world arena and its constructive contribution to the peace-loving states' efforts to ease international tension, normalize the world situation, and curb the arms race.

The USSR parliamentary delegation expressed profound thanks for the warm hospitable reception given to it by the Venezuelan Government, National Congress and people. This is assessed as convincing evidence of the strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

U.S. CONGRESS TREATMENT OF NICARAGUA ISSUE CITED

LD080330 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 May 83

[From "International Review" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] It seems that the U.S. Congress is fearful of losing the support of the electorate. It is for this reason that after 50 hours of every kind of obstruction and delay the U.S. House of Representatives nonetheless voted for a freeze on the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union. If one is to believe certain political analysts, there is a chance in the Senate too -- where the Republicans have a majority -- that the resolution on a freeze will also be approved. There is a chance of this happening. This, of course, would put Reagan in an extremely difficult position. There is nevertheless still a marked difference of approach between the House of Representatives, where the Democrats have a majority, and the Senate. As is well-known, the House of Representatives' Intelligence Committee came out this week in favor of stopping the CIA's subversive operations against Nicaragua. This decision caused extreme irritation in the White House. Now under fierce pressure from the administration the Senate Intelligence Committee has just voted to continue financing the CIA's secret operations against Nicaragua.

The tone in the committee was set by Chairman Barry Goldwater -- a hawk among hawks whose name you have heard of before. But although this was so Barry Goldwater's committee nevertheless limited its permission, so to speak, for these secret CIA operations to only about 3 months. It did not dare to give permission for a longer period. The committee fears that the CIA and the Reagan administration will go too far in these operations.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL ON PUERTO RICO'S STATUS

LD061910 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] New York May 6 TASS -- Official Washington has had a fit of fury over the position adopted by the Socialist International on the question of the status of Puerto Rico, an insular state in the Caribbean, transformed by the United States into its colonial possession. A special statement, adopted by the 16th Socialist International Congress in April, stressed that it "supports the demand for granting independence to Puerto Rice." The organization's Secretariat explained that this is the "official position of the Socialist International" which unites over 70 social-democratic and socialist parties and organizations from different countries of the world.

The support expressed by the Socialist International for the struggle of the Puerto Rican people to liberate themselves from the U.S. domination, THE NEW YORK TIMES says, sent the USA into a fit of fury. On orders from Washington, U.S. diplomats reprimanded the leaders of social-democratic parties of several European countries, stating that the U.S. State Department regards the Socialist International statement as "interference in the internal affairs of the United States."

Issuing such charges, Washington truly demonstrates the ultimate in cynicism and hypocrisy. The USA captured Puerto Rico in the wake of the 1898 American-Spanish war, and in 1952, drowning in blood the uprising of the Puerto Ricans to liberate their country, foisted on the island by force the status of a "freely associated" state. In the long years of its undivided domination of Puerto Rico, the United States reduced that insular state to the level of its agrarian and raw materials appendage. Ruthlessly exploiting the local population and plundering the islands natural resources, U.S. monopolies each year repatriate a total of 2.5 billion dollars in net profits from Puerto Rico. Much importance is also attached to Puerto Rico by the U.S. military who made it into a staging area for aggressions in the Caribbean. 13 U.S. military bases have been set up on the island, which regularly hold military exercises.

SOVIET UNION CELEBRATES PRESS DAY 5 MAY

PRAVDA Editorial

PM062258 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Platform for Public Opinion"]

[Excerpts] Today is Press Day.

Newspapers and magazines have enormous prestige and influence on readers' minds and hearts. Over 8,000 newspapers alone are published in our country and 178 million copies of them are printed at a time.

Today the attention of our press is focussed on questions of the practical implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums. And the Soviets press, loyal to Lenin's behests, remains a collective propagandist, agitator, and organizer of the masses. Workers, rural working people, specialists, scientists, and figures in literature and the arts are the main protagonists of newspaper articles, reports, and sketches and they are the authors of articles on current perturbing subjects. The proposals and advice expressed in publications are taken into account during the taking of important decisions and legislative acts. The current discussion of the draft law on labor collectives is convincing evidence of this. Principled statements become the subject of examination by party committees, ministries, and departments. The press informs the public extensively about the measures that are taken.

Letters to the editorial board are one channel of communication with readers. They are not only a source of information but also an active means of expressing public opinion and developing criticism and self-criticism. The letters are the voice of life itself and quite frequently provide the grounds and impulse for serious analytical articles. The opinions expressed by readers and the comparison of their vewpoints enable editorial boards to deepen the content of published materials, more actively encourage creative thought, and introduce timely adjustments to their activity.

Recent experience of work with letters has been enriched. "Open Letter Days" have been widely disseminated, more varied material has been published under the rubrics "Trip in Response to a Letter," "Leader Replies to Readers' Letters," Specialist Comments on the Mail," and others. Verbal discussions, meetings, and conferences are held. The democratic character and popular spirit of the Soviet press are demonstrated especially powerfully in its ability to understand the concerns of its readers, uncover valuable experience, be a pioneer of everything advanced and progressive, and at the same time oppose sharply, implacably, and from a realistic standpoint everything that hinders our forward progress.

Practically all fields of the country's economic, cultural, and public life are constantly in the field of vision of our press. This is why it is very important that each item be profound in content, easily understandable, and striking in form. Editorial collectives and their party organizations are called upon to show constant concern for raising the effectiveness and efficiency of the printed word and further enhancing the creative skill of journalists. Even on this festive day it is appropriate to say that today this is the task above all others. This is the orientation indicated by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of the Newspaper TRUD," which is of fundamental significance for our entire press.

To ensure the great effectiveness of articles means concentrating creative efforts on the key issues of the 5-year plan, establishing Leninist style of work in everything, and skillfully obtaining a prompt and businesslike response to criticism. Editorial boards have great opportunities in this matter. They include returning to earlier items, accompanying unsatisfactory replies with commentaries, informing party organs of the complications that arise, and so on. Special attention must be paid to the effectiveness of items concerning leading experience. The power of positive example and of the best models of the fulfillment of social duty must determine to a large extent the contents of newspaper pages.

Enormous attention to and respect for man are the foundation of the Soviet press. It is the duty of editorial collectives to disclose the beauty of man's labor and deeds, demonstrate his lofty spiritual qualities, and nurture in him a desire to live, work, and struggle in the Leninist, communist way. Any this should be written up vividly and movingly. A press organ becomes an authoritative, intelligent and trusted interlocutor when it talks to its readers, even on complicated issues, simply, intelligibly, and thoroughly.

The party committees directing the activity of their publications must pay attention to this. The press is the most important instrument of communist education and part of the all-party cause. Its potential must be utilized to the utmost.

The Soviet press enjoys high prestige on the international arena. An ardent champion of the Leninist foreign policy course, it affirms the principles of proletarian internationalism and the idals of peace and security for the peoples. Our press counters the disinformation and slanders of bourgeois propaganda with the word of truth.

Press Day is also, in its own way, a review of the strength and reserves of our press. It will doubtless multiply the creative contribution made by editorial collectives, printers, paper industry workers, and communication workers toward implementing the party plans and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Press Day Ceremony Held

LD052059 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A ceremonial session devoted to Press Day was held today in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions in Moscow. In the presidium were Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, Comrad Stukalin, chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and the heads of creative unions, newspapers, magazines, television, radio, news agencies and publishing houses. [shots of above individuals on the presidium followed by Tolkunov reading his report]

A report was delivered by Comrade Tolkunov, editor-in-chief of IZVESTIYA. He noted the growing nation-wide recognition for the Soviet press, a loyal helper of the party in implementing the plans for communist construction and an untiring propagandist of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. There are over 8,000 newspapers published in the USSR the annual circulation of which totals more than 40 billion. Book publishing is done on a wide scale. The part played by the press in disseminating ideas of peace and cooperation amoung peoples and showing the peace-loving course of our party and state is growing.

SOVIET JUSTICE MINISTER COMMENTS ON SAKHAROV

LD090525 Moscow in Swedish to Sweden 1800 GMT 8 May 83

[Statement given by Justice Minister Vladimir Terebilov to an unidentified Moscow Radio reporter on his return to Moscow from a visit to Sweden; date not given -- recorded in Russian fading into Swedish translation]

[Excerpt] We Soviet jurists, oddly enough -- at least I thought it was peculiar -- received only questions concerning Mr Sakharov. This person, who was once well known but who has been more or less forgotten in the Soviet Union, is still given considerable attention in Sweden. I gained the impression that the Swedes have imcomplete and subjective information about Andrey Sakharov. Of the questions put to me by Swedish television representatives, most important concerned which laws Sakharov had broken and why he had been sentenced. First and foremost I had to tell the Swedes that no one has ever sentenced him in the Soviet Union. That is wrong. Sakharov had earlier refused to leave to receive the Nobel Prize, but he did so later on his own initiative. I do not know his motive, but no one prevented him from travelling.

He has not been sentenced either, but it was proposed to him that he move to Gorkiy, which is a four-hour car trip from Moscow.

It is not in the Siberian hinterlands, as I have heard in Sweden. But why as this administrative measure taken against Skharov? I pointed out to the Swedish (?jurists) that in Sweden [words indistrinct] an amendments to the Constitution was adopted in which it is stated quite clearly that people who engaged in political campaigns aimed at overthrowing the social system of the country and who for this purpose receive material aid from abroad can be sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment [words instistict]. If Sakharov had lived in Stockholm, he would have been sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment. He receives funds from abroad and the purpose of his activity (?in practice) is to discredit the Soviet system. I would like to add that it was very humane not to take him to court, but to impose only an administrative measure which makes it more difficult for his protectors abroad to contact him and hinders them from driving him to activities bordering on crimes, which in certain conditions could place him in the dock.

Perhaps it is not worth talking so much about Sakharov, but I am convinced that the Swedish press, which has devoted a great deal of attention to him, is working with many inaccuracies and untruths. These have been attempts to give this case a special character and make it into one of the main accusations against the Soviet Union for violation of human rights. Such a view of the Sakharov affair is not objective or in keeping with reality.

In Conclusion, I want to say that we agreed with the Swedish minister of justice and well-known Swedish jurists and scientists that they should come to the Soviet Union, perhaps as soon as the end of next year. We shall try to give them as friendly a welcome as they gave us and as far as possible show them everything that interests them in Soviet judicial life.

SVARINSKAS TRIAL OVER; PRISON SENTENCE ASSIGNED

Receives 7-Year Sentence

LD061721 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Vilnius, May 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Boris Budris writes: The trial of A. Svarinskas ended here today. In the past he had been punished twice for participation in an armed band and for anti-state activities.

On his return from prison Svarinskas again engaged in vigorous subversive activities against the social system chosen by the Lithuanian people. In the hope that Svarinskas would at long last come to reason representatives of the Lithuanian authorities had shown a humane attitude to him for many years and limited themselves to repeated warnings about the unlawful nature of the activities of this man who used his priesthood as a cover. But this "clergyman" remained deaf to the warnings of the Procurator's Office and other state and public organizations of the Lithuanian SSR.

In the course of the court hearing of the case of Svarinskas, that began on May 3, 1983, the court was presented weighty testimony and material evidence of the criminal nature of the defendant's activities. As it was noted in the sentence of the court, using protection of the right of believers as a cover, A. Svarinskas had systematically, in oral and written form, slandered the existing state and social system and called for struggle against it. Svarinskas made sermons in which he called on believers to violate state laws and disobey representatives of the authorities.

On hearing testimony by witnesses and on inspecting the submitted material evidence the court today found A. Svarinskas guilty of anti-constitutional and anti-state activity. Considering the malicious and deliberate nature of the defendant's unlawful actions, and also his previous convictions, the court found it necessary to sentence Svarinskas to seven years in prison. Those present in the hall met the just sentence with satisfaction and approval.

Catholic Official Implicated

LD071746 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1638 GMT 7 May 83

[By TASS Correspondent Boris Budris]

[Text] Moscow, 7 May (TASS) -- The trial of A. Svarinskas ended in Vilnius on Friday. The Judicial Collegium of the Supreme Court of Lithuania (a republic in the Soviet Baltic region) delivered a just sentence on the basis of incontravertible proof, finding him guilty of anticonstitutional and antistate activity.

In the course of Svarinskas' trial, the court established that the Dean [nastoyatel] of the Catholic church in the town of Kibartay, S. Tamkyavichyus, was also actively involved with Svarinskas in illegal and antistate conduct. The witnesses, who were interrogated, and also the material evidence shown in court, convincingly showed the complicity of Tamkyavichyus in producing and circulating documents containing slanderous and antistate material. During the trial, Svarinskas did not conceal the fact that Tamkyavichyus shared his views and was his very close associate, with whom he jointly composed and passed on to certain western correspondents information hostile to the Soviet state. This was then widely used by them in the pages of the foreign press. In passing sentence on Svarinskas, the Judicial Collegium, in a determination for which grounds were given [motivirovannym opredeleniyem], decided to prosecute Tamkyavichyus.

It was established at the court session that Tamkyavichyus, as well as Svarinskas, was for a long period, under cover of his priestly rank, engaged in illegal and unlawful activity, the main purpose of which was to discredit the Soviet state and the social system. He slandered the existing order and incited young people to take part in antisocial acts, fight against Soviet power and defy its laws. Like Svarinskas, Tamkyavichyus had repeatedly been warned by the authorities and had the nature of his criminal actions explained to him. However, he failed to heed these warnings, and, on the contrary, having come to believe in his impunity, began to act with greater sophistication and inventiveness, seeking by any available means to damage the interests of the Soviet state. The court's decision regarding Tamkyavichyus was received with approval by those present in the courtroom.

PROGRESS OF SPRING SOWING CAMPAIGN REVIEWED

Agriculture Official Report

LD061425 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0808 GMT 6 May 83

[Report "On the Country's Fields," by Yuriy Alekseyevich Nikitin, deputy Chief of the Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture Main Administration -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The pace of sowing has increased considerably recently. According to USSR CSA data, in the past week, summer crops have been sown on almost 17 million hectares, including grain and pulse crops on 9.4 million hectares. As of 2 May, all summer crops had been sown on 65 million hectares, grain and pulse crops on 35.5 million hectares.

Agricultural workers of the Bashkir ASSR are working well. In the past week they have sown grain crops on an area exceeding 1 million hectares, Orenburg Oblast sowed 850,000 hectares, and Saratov sowed 800,000 hectares. Mass grain crop sowing is continuing on farms of the middle Volga, Central Volga-Vyatka, and Urals Economic Regions. The sowing rate is not bad. However, the main thing to which specialists should pay attention is the quality of presowing cultivation of the soil and the quality of the sowing.

Sowing of beans crops is continuing; they have been sown on 70 percent of their planned area. [Words indistinct] millet has been sown on 500,000 hectares; mass sowing of this crop is underway on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Central Nonchernozem soil zone, in Orel and Volgograd Oblasts. Buckwheat has been sown on 200,000 hectares; mass sowing of this crop is under way on farms of the Central-Chernozem zone and also the Chuvash and Mordovian ASSRS, Volgograd, Saratov, and Ryazan Oblasts. Rice has already been sown on one-third of the planned area; farms of the Ukrainian SSR are completing sowing.

In the next few days, sowing of corn will be completed; the plan for sowing this crop has already been fulfilled by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Kirgizia. Farms of Moldavia, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia, Northern Caucasus, the Volga area and the Central-Chernozem zone are completing the sowing of corn. Corn has been sown on almost 3 million hectares by industrial technology. Good shoots have appeared on 3 million hectares already.

The country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes are nearing completion of sunflower sowing. In the past week it has been sown on 600,000 hectares. Sowing of sunflower has been completed in the Ukraine, Moldavia, Georgia, and the Northern Caucasus. Sunflower shoots have already appeared on 1.2 million hectares. Farms are continuing to take care of these sown areas in an organized manner.

Sugar beet has been sown on 94 percent of the planned area. Mass sowing of this crop is continuing on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, the Mordovian Bashkir, and Tatar ASSRS. Sugar beet shoots have appeared on 2.5 million hectares; on 2 million hectares a complex of work to care for the shoots has been carried out, thinning, blind cultivation, protection from diseases and pests.

The plan for sowing fiber flax has been 41 percent fulfilled. Its sowing has almost been completed on farms of the Ukraine and Brest Oblast. Mass sowing of this crop is underway on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Latvia, Lithuania, and the Central Region of the RSFSR.

Potatoes have already been planted on 1 million hectares. This work has been completed on farms of Moldavia, Ukraine, Northern Caucasus, and also the republics of Central Asia and Azerbaijan. Vegetable crops have been sown on two-thirds of the planned areas. Sowing of these crops is being completed on kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Central Asia, Azerbaijan, Krasnodar Kray, and the ASSRs of the Northern Caucasus.

Fodder crops have been sown on over 11 million hectares. Sowing of these crops has been completed on farms of the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Central Asian Republics, and Azerbaijan. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in nine union republics have begun laying in fodder. In the south of the RSFSR, in the Ukraine and Kazakhstan, in the Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Moldavian, Kirgiz, Tadzhik, and Turkmen SSRs laying in of green vegetation of lucerne, rape, and perko is underway. Farms of Azerbaijan and Turkmenia have begun laying in haylage.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Report

PM061524 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 May 83 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Both Sowing and Tending"]

[Text] Spring field work is in full swing in the expanses of our motherland. Everywhere -- from the Soviet Baltic republics to the Far East -- working people of the agroindustrial complex are laying the foundations of the 1983 harvest and directing their efforts toward fulfilling the USSR Food Program targets.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, by 2 May spring crops had been sown on 65.1 million hectares, including grain and pulse crops on (?35.6) million hectares. This is considerably more than by the beginning of May last year. During the past week sowing was carried out on 16.7 million hectares. The warm weather which has become established in many zones and the good organization of work in labor collectives are helping to increase the pace and improve the quality of sowing. The rain which fell in the Ukraine, the Central-Chernozem Zone, the Central Volga Region, and other places created favorable conditions for obtaining sturdy shoots and for plant development.

Some 35 million hectares have been sown in the RSFSR. With regard to the spring-sown area this is more than 41 percent of the plan. Kuban, Don, Voronezh, Lipetsk, and Volgograd Oblast farms are approaching the end of the sowing campaign. During the week spring crops were sown on more than 1 million hectares in Bashkiria, 846,000 hectares in Orenburg Oblast, and 808,000 hectares in Saratov Oblast.

Sowing got underway much earlier than usual in Tataria. It has now been carried out on two-thirds of the allocated area. Field work is being conducted successfully in Buinskiy, Zelenodolskiy, and Tetyushskiy Rayons, where team contracting is actively being introduced and the indissolubility of the technological process is being ensured. However, certain farm leaders and specialists in the autonomous republic have underestimated the tremendous importance of retaining moisture in the soil. In Nizhnekamskiy Rayon, for example, there were gaps between harrowing, tilling, and sowing. A number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Pestrechinskiy and Laishevskiy Rayons are late with postsowing soil packing.

The boundaries of the sowing campaign are now advancing further and further to the north and east of the country. And it is very important to observe very strictly everywhere the demands of agricultural techniques and technology, particularly those connected with the accumulation and rational use of moisture in the soil. Much is being done in this respect in the Altay, where people are not late harrowing the soil and are actively carrying out other presowing operations. Specialists believe that under the present conditions preshooting and postshooting harrowing of sowings of peas, corn, and other crops is effective. Once again attention must be drawn to the fact that for purposes of improving the lodge-resistance of winter crops and ensuring their more economical use of reserves of moisture it is advisable to treat crops with TUR [expansion unknown] and (Kampozan).

The sowing of spring crops is drawing to an end in the Ukraine and Moldavia and is in full swing in Belorussia and the Soviet Baltic republics. More than 3 million hectares have now been sown in Kazakhstan. Machine operators in nine of the republic's oblasts are already sowing seeds. It will be the optimum time for sowing in the republic's northern oblasts in 10 days time. The virgin-land farmers are taking every measure to lay a sound foundation for the harvest.

May is the time to sow groat crops. Millet occupies 504,000 hectares -- 19 percent of the plan. This work is close to completion in Rostov Oblast. It needs to be speeded up in Belogorod, Tambov and Kuybyshev Oblasts -- the major millet-producing zones. Machine operators on farms cultivating buckwheat have driven seed drills into the fields. Buckwheat has already been sown on 204,000 hectares -- 12 percent of the plan. In the Ukraine and Voronezh Oblast this crop has been sown on more than half the allocated area. Orel, Tula, and Kursk Oblast farms have begun sowing. Rice has been sown on 215,000 hectares -- 34 percent of the plan. Work is also in full swing in irrigated paddies on the maps of the Kuban, Central Asia, south Kazakhstan and the Ukraine.

Machine operators cultivating row crops are losing no time. Corn for grain has been sown on 3.9 million hectares -- a far greater area than by this time last year. Shoots have appeared on the first million hectares in Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Moldavia, and other places. Sunflowers occupy 3.6 million hectares. This work has been drawn to a close in the Ukraine and the North Caucasus. The valuable oil-yielding crop still has to be sown on one-fourth of the area in the Volga economic region. Sugar beets are being sown on the last hundreds of thousands of hectares. Cotton has been sown practically in full. The chief thing now is to ensure exemplary care of all fields of row crops. Weeds have started growing after the rain. It is the farmers' task to prevent a "green conflagration," to carry out interrow tilling and top dressing on schedule, ensure the formation of dense plantations and, where possible, carry out watering.

Fodder crops are an object of special concern. They already occupy 11.3 million hectares. More undersown and not undersown perennial grasses and fodder roots crops have been sown than last year. Corn for silage occupies almost 5 million hectares. Alfalfa is now growing intensively. The correct action is being taken where it is not allowed to stand too long but is cut without delay for hay and green dressing. In this way not only are fodder stocks replenished in spring but also moisture is saved and preconditions created for future good harvests and to obtain a good crop of seeds. The timely cutting of clover, cereal grasses, rape and natural tracts creates preconditions for strengthening the fodder base and saving in many places the rye sown for green matter and silage.

Flax still has to be sown on more than half the planned area. It has been sown in the Ukraine and in Brest Oblast. But it has not yet been sown in one-third of the fields on Kalinin and Smolensk Oblast farms and one-fifth of the fields on Gorkiy and Kirov Oblast farms. Potatoes have been planted on the first million hectares, vegetables have been sown on 729,000 hectares, and work is continuing in orchards and vineyards.

Farmers' shock labor in the May fields is the basis of success in the struggle for a high harvest in the third year of the 5-year plan.

AGRICULTURE BENEFITS FROM CONTRACT SYSTEM

PM081705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 83 First Edition p 2

["Agricultural Review" prepared by USSR Agriculture Ministry specialists: "In the Contract Field"]

[Text] Field work is taking place on a wide front throughout the country. Its pace is considerably higher than last year. According to USSR Central Statistical Administration data, by 2 May grain and pulse crops had been sown on 35.5 million hectares. Grain growers in Belorussia, the Baltic republics, and many central Russian Oblasts are completing the sowing of early spring crops. Beet and corn growers are working ahead of schedule.

The present sowing campaign has one very important feature. This is the first time that the new organs of management have exercised operation leadership of field work. This is a serious test for rayon and oblast agroindustrial associations. Many of them are managing to direct the joint efforts of rural workers and their partners toward resolving priority tasks. There is greater coordination, efficiency, and mutual understanding among kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the organizations serving them.

The urgent concerns of rayon agroindustrial associations include the broad introduction of autonomous financing and collective contracting. Who are out in front in the spring field today? The teams and links which have assimilated the nonregulated system. They are in many ways an example to others. As a rule, they have high output and better quality. Here is a graphic example: The machine operators of Suvorov Kolkhoz in Odessa Oblast's Kominternovskiy Rayon took just 48 hours to cope with sowing spring barley and pulse crops. The brothers Vladimir and Sergey Nakonechnyy, I. Prus, N. Konsetyuk, and other grain growers considerably exceeded the shift norms. They worked so as to lay a reliable basis in spring for a high harvest.

The advantages of contracting are well known. Under equal conditions with other farmers, the collectives which have adopted it gather 20-30 percent more produce per hectare. But they achieve this with less expenditure. This is why party, soviet, and agricultural organs have done a lot this year for the broad dissemination of the progressive form of labor organization and pay. The new method has been studied comprehensively and in depth at rayon and oblast seminars and conferences. Many tens of thousands of machine operators, team leaders, farm specialists, and leaders have received training.

More than 60,000 collectives which have assimilated the nonregulated system are now working in the fields. This is almost twice as many as last year. Approximately 30,000 contract teams and links are working on RSFSR kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Some 5,000 subdivisions are using the new method in the Ukraine. There has been a considerable increase in their numbers in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Moldavia, Kirghizia, Belgorod Oblast, and other oblasts.

Some 500 teams have gone over to contracting in Lipetsk Oblast. In these collectives sowing and care of the fields are conducted at the best times. They do not have to be reminded to observe agrotechnical requirements. Moreover, machine operators use various progressive methods on their own initiative. They frequently create gadgets to lighten their work and improve its quality. Thus, Ye. Kamenev's team on the Rossiya Kolkhoz in Khlevenskiy Rayon converted a stubble cleaner and now use it to apply ammonia water.

However, insufficient attention ist still few such collectives in Vladimir, Ivanovo and Vologda Oblasts and Krasnoyarsk Kray. Certain agricultural organs underestimate the merits and advantages of the new method and poorly propagandize it.

And kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and specialists fail to create conditions for transferring teams to the nonregulated system.

Many teams organized on the eve of the sowing campaign have begun things well. But in some places the new subdivisions have been created hastily and formally. There are collectives where only the pay system has been changed. And they have not seen to the introduction of autonomous financing. Contracting only yields a tangible result when farmers wage a persistent struggle for the economical expenditure of material and labor resources and a reduction in prime production costs. Sometimes leaders of low-profitability farms cite the difficulties of assimilating autonomous financing under the conditions of making a loss. Experience shows that even on these kolkhozes and sovkhozes contract teams can operate successfully. It is these that make it possible to strengthen the economy and eliminate losses.

At the conference of first secretaries of union republic communist party central committees, kraykoms, and obkoms held at the CPSU Central Committee mention was made of the need to complete the assimilation of crop rotations in the next year or two. This is a major reserve for raising yields per hectare and increasing production. Contract collectives are also called upon to play their role here. When the entire crop rotation tract is assigned to them, then the efficient, scientifically recommended sequence of crops is established. While not belittling the significance of specialized links, agricultural organs must do all they can to promote the creation of crop rotation teams.

The contract field is extending its boundaries yearly. The new method is to the liking of many machine operators. It is consonant with the very nature of rural labor and accords with the grain grower's chief task of growing as much produce as possible.

USTINOV ON 38TH ANNIVERSARY OF V-E DAY

PM091318 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister: "The Immortal Feat"]

[Text] Today Soviet people, the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 38th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany.

In our country this festival is being celebrated in an atmosphere of the Soviet people's high labor and political activeness. Working people of cities and villages and servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces are working persistently to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Our motherland's economic and defense might is strengthening, the working people's material and cultural living standards are rising, and the international prestige of the land of the soviets is growing.

In resolving major tasks today and thinking about tomorrow, Soviet people's minds go back to the events and lessons of the Great Patriotic War, and they seek to evaluate still more fully and profoundly the greatness of the immortal feat of our people, who in the spring of 1945 completed the defeat of a strong and perfidious enemy -- German fascism -- and rid the world of fascist slavery. That feat lives and will live forever in the affairs and might of our great motherland and in the triumph of the ideals of communism.

The last salvos of the Great Patriotic War died away 38 years ago, 9 May 1945. An unparalleled battle, which had lasted 4 long years and was crowned with the Soviet people's victory of worldwide historic significance over fascism, had ended.

The Great Patriotic War has become history, but unforgettable history. The war took the lives of more than 20 million Soviet people, left tens of millions of widows, orphans, and invalids and brought our country colossal devastation. It is hard to imagine what abyss of human sorrow and suffering lies behind all this.

Grief over the heavy losses still acutely troubles the people's memory. At the same time a most profound feeling of pride in their socialist motherland and in the Soviet people's military and labor exploit during the Great Patriotic War years lives and will live forever in our people's consciousness.

In unleashing war against the USSR the Hitlerite leadership was pursuing far-reaching arms: to destroy socialism as a system and to pave its own way to world supremacy. The last war was not just a battle between armies but also a confrontation between two social systems, two ideologies, and two ways of life. It was a battle of the peoples against the strike detachment of international imperialism. In the battles against the German fascist invaders Soviet people on the front and in the rear were defending Great October's cause, their socialist homeland, their freedom and independence, and also the freedom and independence of other states and peoples. The fate of world civilization depended on victory or defeat for the USSR.

The rapid course of time has not erased from our memory everything connected with the war: the bitterness of the failures and the joy of the victories, the mass heroism on the front, and the exploit of working people in the rear. The war was truly nationwide in character. The deadly danger hanging over the country roused all sections of the population.

Millions of Soviet people rose manfully to the defense of the socialist homeland.

The glorious Communist Party was the leader and organizer of our victory. The entire unbending will and revolutionary energy, the strength and fortitude of the party and the people were directed toward routing the hated enemy. The party ensured the strong unity of the country's party, state, and military leadership. Its best sons were in the most dangerous and responsible sectors of the struggle. The slogan "Communists, Forward!" was law for every one of them.

Soviet people had a lot to live through during that grim time. We remember the summer months of 1941, when, fighting for every line, city, and village, Soviet servicemen were wearing down the enemy and destroying his manpower and hardware. We will never forget the great battle near Moscow, in the fire of which Hitler's plan for a "lightning war" was buried and the myth of the fascist army's "invincibility" was debunked before the whole world.

The stronghold on the Volga -- Stalingrad, where one of the biggest battles of World War II flared up in the terrible summer of 1942 -- rises up in our memory. The victory by the great Russian river near Stalingrad began the fundamental breakthrough in the entire war. The defeat on the Volga shook Hitler's war machine and the whole fascist empire to their foundations. The Soviet Armed Forces seized the strategic initiative and kept it until the victorious end.

If the battle of Stalingrad presaged the decline of the fascist German Army, the battle on the Kursk salient, whose 40th anniversary we will soon be celebrating, confronted it with disaster. The fundamental breakthrough in the war against Hitlerite Germany was completed and consolidated in the battle near Kursk and the subsequent big battles on the Dnepr. The enemy suffered losses from which he could no longer recover.

The mass heroism and the exploits of Soviet servicemen in the fighting and battles to route the enemy near Leningrad and in the North Caucasus, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, and the Baltic republics and also in the liberation of the peoples of Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and other European countries from fascist slavery will never fade from the people's memory.

The Berlin operation concluded the war against fascist Germany. The red banner of victory was raised over the fascist lair. Hitlerite Germany, having suffered total defeat, signed the act of unconditional surrender. This news was greeted with exultation by the entire Soviet people and all the planet's progressive people.

The victory in the Great Patriotic War was a victory for the Soviet social and state system. The inexhaustible economic and spiritual potential of socialism, the moral and political unity of our society, and the Soviet people's close cohesion around the Communist Party were manifested unusually vividly in it.

The victory in the Great Patriotic War was a victory for our entire multinational people, Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, the friendship of the USSR's peoples, the Soviet people's unparalleled courage and fortitude, and their readiness to sacrifice everything, even their own life, in the name of their beloved motherland's freedom and independence.

The victory in the last war was a victory for Marxist-Leninist ideology over imperialism's ideology of obscurantism and barbarity and over fascist misanthropic morality.

The victory in the last war was graphic proof of the Soviet military organization's superiority over fascist Germany's military organization. It was a victory for our glorious Armed Forces, whose personnel displayed unparalleled heroism, courage, disdain of death, and inexorable will to achieve the set goal in the deadly skirmish with fascism. The Soviet people, led by the Leninist party, did everything to ensure that our Armed Forces had all they needed to defend their motherland. The Army and the Navy, soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers, officers, generals and admirals all fully justified their people's trust.

Partisans and underground workers were active behind enemy lines. With their courageous struggle they contributed to the success of combat operations on the fronts.

Every participant in the Great Patriotic War -- serviceman, patriot, internationalist -- is worthy of the highest words of gratitude and thanks.

Our victory was a graphic indicator of the superiority of Soviet military aim, the maturity of the strategic leadership, and the high standard of the combat skill of commanders and fighters. Outstanding achievements of Soviet military theory and practice were the elaboration and implementation of strategic offensive operations of groups of fronts, methods of quickly forcing the enemy's defenses in their entire depth, and swiftness of attack by means of sending mobile tank and mechanized units and formations into the gap. Real art was displayed in massing forces and means in decisive salients and in organizing fire support for the troops' actions. The Soviet Armed Forces set examples of flexible and bold maneuvering on the strategic, operational, and tactical scales and of conducting operations to surround and route large enemy groupings unit by unit. The Soviet troops' defense was characterized by high combat activeness, persistence, and fortitude in holding on to lines and important installations, and by decisive and bold counterattacks and counterstrikes against the enemy.

Tremendous organizational work in preparing the operations and leading the troops while carrying them out was fulfilled by the General Headquarters of the Supreme Command headed by I.V. Stalin, as well as by the outstanding Soviet military leaders G.K. Zhukov, A.M. Vasilevskiy, I.Kh. Bagramyan, N.F. Vatutin, L.A. Govorov, A.G. Golovko, A.I. Yeremenko, I.S. Konev, N.G. Kuznetsov, R.Ya. Malinovskiy, K.A. Meretskov, K.S. Moskalenko, F.S. Oktyabrskiy, I.Ye. Petrov, K.K. Rokossovskiy, F.I. Tolbukhin, I.D. Chernyakhovskiy, V.I. Chuykov, and many others.

Political workers were ideological fighters and inspirers of Soviet servicemen. Their ardent party-minded words and personal example in combat were their chief weapons.

Our victory was a victory for the socialist economy over the economy of Hitlerite Germany, for which the industry of its satellites and of many European countries temporarily occupied by the fascists was working. A great contribution to the socialist economy's victory was made by the leaders of industry and its chief sectors ensuring military production: N.K. Baybakov, B.L. Vannikov, V.V. Vakhrushev, Na.A. Voznesenskiy, A.I. Yefremov, Am.N. Kosygin, P.F. Lomako, V.A. Malyshev, P.I. Parshin, M.G. Pervukhin, I.F. Tevosyan, A.I. Shakhurin, and others.

While taking pride in our valient Armed Forces, which, having taken the blow of the Hitlerite war machine, managed to halt the enemy, switch to a swift offensive and rout the aggressor, at the same time we sing the praises of the feat of our heroic working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the labor intelligentsia, and the Soviet woman and young people who forged victory in the rear, in the unparalleled battle for metal and grain, fuel and raw materials, and for the production of mighty Soviet weapons. The very rich potential contained in the new social system and in the socialist mode of production enabled working people in the rear, despite the colossal difficulties, to fulfill with dignity and honor the tremendous defense tasks facing them.

Soviet weapons showed their superiority over the weapons of Hitler's Wehrmacht.

A great contribution to creating Soviet military hardware and arms during the war years was made by the leading designers V.G. Grabin, V.A. Degtyarev, I.I. Ivanov, S.V. Ilyushin, Zh.Ya. Kotin, N.A. Kucherenko, S.A. Lavochkin, A.I. Mikoyan, A.A. Morozov, F.F. Petrov, S.G. Simonov, F.V. Tokarev, A.N. Tupolev, A.S. Yakovlev, and others. They were all characterized by the boldness and originality of their scientific and technical decisions, the justified production risk, and their abandonment of many previously customary design methods. It was a time of great upsurge in their creative thinking.

Victory over the enemy was achieved through the joint efforts of the peoples and armies of the states of the anti-Hitler coalition. The possibility of political, economic, and military cooperation among states with different social systems was proved in practice. The experience of such cooperation should not be forgotten now that the storm clouds of a new war are gathering over the world through the fault of reactionary imperialist forces.

The warriors of the Polish and Czechoslovak troops formations and partisan detachments, the troops of the Yugoslav partisan Army, the patriots of fighting France and the fighters of the anti-Hitlerite resistance in many other countries -- they all actively participated in the struggle against the fascist aggressors and we pay homage to their heroic contribution to the victory.

However, the main force barring German fascism's path to world domination was the Soviet Union. It was our people, led by the Communist Party, who made the biggest contribution to the rout of the enemy, bore the brunt of the war, and achieved a dazzling victory. None of reactionary bourgeois propaganda's lies and slander can belittle the USSR'S decisive part in routing fascism or conceal from the peoples the truth about the massive vitality of socialism.

The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War had a most profound influence on the whole course of world development and was an important milestone in the history of mankind. The rout of German fascism and subsequently of Japanese militarism led to a dramatic weakening of world capitalism and intensified its general crisis. The victory was a mighty boost to the struggle for social progress and for peace among the peoples and it created new conditions and prerequisites for stepping up the transforming activity of the world's progressive forces. There were victorious socialist revolutions in a number of countries and the world socialist system took shape. The national liberation movement broadened and deepened. The correlation of forces on the international arena altered in favor of peace.

Having won the battle for the freedom and independence of their motherland, the Soviet People also emerged victorious in the magnificent labor battle for the revival of the country and its all-around prosperity via communist building. The building of a developed socialist society was a most important result of the Soviet people's selfless labor. Now our great country is a mighty bastion of peace, winning the admiration and respect of the whole of progressive mankind.

What does the experience of the Great Patriotic War teach, and what were its most important lessons?

The victory of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in the Great Patriotic War graphically showed the uncrushability of socialism, the great force of communist ideas, and the invincibility of the Soviet Armed Forces. In attacking the leading social system, German fascism doomed itself to inevitable defeat since the birth and development of socialism, which replaced the old, obsolete capitalist society, is an inexorable, law governed process.

It cannot be halted. This is a historical law, which is manifesting itself with increasing force in our time, in conditions in which world reaction is opposed by the community of socialist states, powerful revolutionary, national liberation, and antiwar movements, and progressive forces throughout the world. The outcome of the last war is a stern warning to the aggressive forces of imperialism.

The war exposed who was really to blame for the aggression -- international imperialism -- and raised with the utmost acuteness the question of struggling against its militarist aspirations and curbing its aggressive forces. Unfortunately, the rout of fascist Germany and its satellites has taught reactionary imperialist forces little. Using as a cover totally false myths about "the Soviet military threat" and "Soviet military superiority," they are again gambling on a "position of strength" policy, unrestrainedly cranking up the arms race, and preparing for a new world war. The course of imperialist reaction headed by the U.S. ruling cirlces became particularly aggressive at the beginning of the eighties. Aimed at undermining the established strategic balance, this course has sharply exacerbated the international situation and led to dangerous instability in the world. The United States is nurturing sinster plans for a nuclear war in the hope of winning it. Particular danger is posed by the U.S. and NATO intention to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe as a first strike weapon. The Reagan administration's plans to develop space-borne means for waging war are equally dangerous. And all this is being done to establish world domination and erect a barrier in the path of progressive changes in the world.

"These plans are doomed to fail, of course," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov has stressed. "Nobody can reverse the course of historical development. Attempts to 'stifle' socialism were thwarted even at the time when the Soviet state was only just finding its feet and was the world's only socialist country. And it is even more the case that nothing will come of this now."

As a counter to the reactionary forces' imperialist policy and hegemonist course the Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist countries, is waging a persistent struggle to eliminate the threat of war, preserve peace and deepen detente, and safeguard the peoples' security. The Peace Program for the Eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress is exerting a favorable influence on the development of the international situation.

The subsequent peace initiatives and new constructive proposals advanced by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, that loyal Leninist and staunch fighter for peace and social progress, constitute a development of that program. None of them pursue one-sided benefits for the USSR alone. They respect the aspirations of all peace-loving peoples and indicate real possibilities for finding mutually acceptable solutions based on quality and identical security for the sides.

A peaceful alternative to the policy of continuing and intensifying the arms race is spelled out in the declaration of the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee.

But, just as decades ago, Washington is again trying to talk to the Soviet Union in "cold war" language, rejecting all our proposals for reaching peace agreements, and demonstrating its lack of respect for existing accords. Moreover, we are offered diverse variants of agreements which are allegedly aimed at reducing nuclear weapons but are in fact aimed at the unilateral disarmament of the USSR "without displaying the slightest desire," as Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed in his answers to the magazine DER SPIEGEL, "to take the other side's legitimate interests into account." The desire is to disarm us while arming NATO even more. It is clear that we cannot agree to this and never will. U.S. policy, which is supported by other NATO countries, reflects as in a drop of water disregard for the interests of peace and the peoples' security and disregard for the consequences to which an unrestrained arms race can lead.

Awareness of our historical responsibility for our people's future and for the building of a communist society and the memory of the victims of the Great Patriotic War oblige the Soviet Union to continue to defend the cause of peace, struggle for the improvement of the international situation, and be in the front ranks of this noble struggle. And we will do everything incumbent upon us to ensure a calm and peaceful future for present and future generations.

A real opportunity for averting a new world war exists. But the experience of the last war convincingly testifies that this requires concerted, coordinated, and active positive actions by all the peace-loving forces of the age, by all to whom peace on earth is truly dear. The strategy and tactics of all the forces of peace and progress must involve not appeasing aggressors but exposing them, not indulging them but thwarting their plans and dealing a firm rebuff to their dangerous actions.

Our devotion to the cause of peace is consistent and unshakable. But it also presupposes constant concern for safeguarding the country's security. V.I. Lenin taught us: "Prepare seriously, intensively, and unswervingly for the defense of the fatherland, for the defense of the socialist Soviet Republic." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 35, p 397) This behest of Lenin's and the lessons of the Great Patriotic war demand that we constantly maintain high vigilance and vigilantly and tirelessly watch the intrigues of socialism's enemies so that no aggressor can catch us unawares.

The Soviet people have been convinced from their own experience of the adventurism of imperialist policy. They know well that force [sila], considerable force, is needed to uphold peace, defend socialist gains, and curb imperialist aggressors. And the Soviet Army and Navy, which are vigilantly carrying out the combat watch side by side with the armies of the fraternal Warsaw Pact states, constitute precisely such a force. Accumulated historical experience, the complex international situation, and the growing military threat from the United States and NATO oblige our Armed Forces to be alert and keep their powder dry.

The Communist Party displays constant concern for the defense capability of the country and the combat might of the Army and Navy. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Defense Council, devotes daily attention to resolving these questions. An active participant in the partisan movement in the Great Patriotic War, he has been playing a direct part in the building of the Soviet Armed Forces throughout many postwar years. Yuriy Vladimirovich enjoys tremendous respect and authority among Army and Navy servicemen.

The CPSU Central Committee's wise policy in the field of military building, industry's successes, and the outstanding achievements of Soviet science and technology ensure that the troops are equipped with modern weaponry. This powerful weaponry is in the reliable and worthy heirs of the combat glory of their grandfathers and fathers and loyal continuers of their heroic traditions. They are real masters of military affairs and people who are boundlessly devoted to our party, the Soviet people, and communist ideals.

There is no doubt that any attempt to undertake aggressive actions against our country will meet with a most resolute rebuff from the USSR Armed Forces and the entire Soviet people and will prove fatal for its initiators. Retribution will overtake the aggressor inevitably and without delay.

The Soviet Union has never indulged and does not intend to indulge in saber rattling. This is not part of our rules.

We are compelled to talk about our readiness for defense and the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might in order to cool certain hotheads over the ocean, and in Europe too, who have arrogantly assumed the mantle of deciders of mankind's fate and through their insane actions have brought the world to the brink of a universal nuclear catastrophe.

Our victory in the Great Patriotic War was a victory in the name of peace. Years, decades, and centuries may pass, but the exploits of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, who saved mankind from the brown plague, will never be erased from the memory. Nobody has the right (nikomy ne dano) to forget that the people of our time are indebted for their very existence and their freedom to the Soviet state and the socialist system. The memory of this is a spur to cherish the fruits of our victory and do everything to defend peace and not allow a new world war.

USTINOV, YEPISHEV ATTEND V-E MEETING IN MOSCOW

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[Colonel V. Zhitarenko report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting has taken place in the officers' Center of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District devoted to the 38th anniverdsary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 65th anniversary of the district. It was attended by veterans of the USSR Armed Forces, district soldiers, and representatives of the Moscow working people and public.

In the presidium were: Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politiburo and USSR minister of defense; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; N.I. Savinkin, chief of a section of the CPSU Central Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Ground Forces; Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy minister of defense for personnel [po kadram], V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee; V.F. Promyslav, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; Colonel General M.D. Popkov, chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate and member of the Military Council; and others.

Also in the presidium was Bou Thang, member of the Politburo of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister of defense of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, currently in Moscow on an official visit.

The meeting was opened by Colonel General I.P. Repin, member of the Military Council and chief of the District Political Directorate. A report was delivered by Army General P.G. Lushev, commander of the Military District. Participants in the meeting were greeted by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov; Lieutenant General M.I. Golovnin, retired, a district veteran; and Senior Sergeant V.S. Grebnev, student at the Moscow Higher Combined Arms Command School named for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet.

The participants in the ceremonial meeting adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee.